

THIRD SERIES

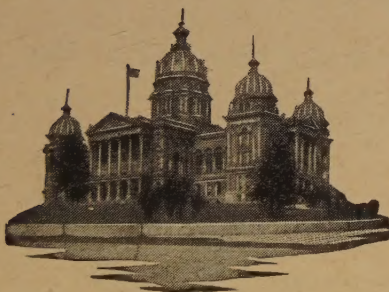
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ANNALS OF IOWA

A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY



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EDGAR R. HARLAN, *Curator*

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DES MOINES, IOWA

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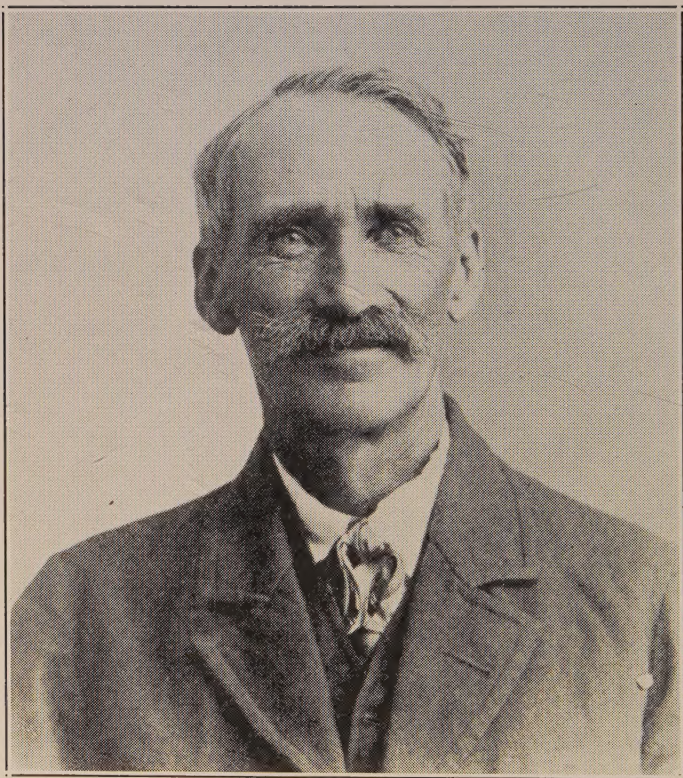
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William Savage

1833-1908

Van Buren County, Iowa, diarist and self-taught painter
of Iowa birds from 1855 to 1908.

ANNALS OF IOWA

VOL. XIX, No. 2 DES MOINES, IOWA, OCTOBER, 1933 THIRD SERIES

WILLIAM SAVAGE

IOWA PIONEER, DIARIST, AND PAINTER OF BIRDS

In the summer of 1903 Charles Aldrich, founder of the Historical Department of Iowa, in a tour of Van Buren County with this writer, met and formed an intimate acquaintance with William Savage, of Cedar Township, that county. In the *Register and Leader*, of Des Moines, for July 22, 1903, in an interview with Mr. Aldrich, it is stated:

“William Savage, a farmer, makes a specialty of painting birds in water colors. He has a remarkable collection of three or four hundred birds (painted) that seem to me to be as good as those of John James Audubon. Savage is sixty years old, and knows as much of woodcraft as Thoreau or John Burroughs. His collection is one the state certainly ought to own.”

Mr. Savage kept a diary, and Mr. Aldrich at the time examined extensive portions of it. He was acquainted with the region in New York to which Mr. Savage immigrated from England, namely, Cayuga County, and from which Mr. Savage came in 1855 to Cedar Township. It is of Mr. Savage's daily experiences in that home from the time he moved into it until his death, July 8, 1908. Mr. Savage was by birthright a Quaker, and as such was of the Salem, Henry County, settlement.

In 1907 Mr. Aldrich selected this writer as his assistant curator of the Historical Department, and after his death, March 8, 1908, by Governor Carroll's appointment the assistant became Mr. Aldrich's successor in office, and by consecutive elections by the Board of Trustees has so remained from that time.

By negotiations with Mr. Savage, and thereafter with the administrator of his estate, the entire Savage collections came to the Historical Department in 1917.

David C. Mott came to the Historical Department in 1919. Besides his original contributions Mr. Mott has made through the ANNALS OF IOWA, he has put into form for printing the Savage diary, up to October 25, 1858. It is presented herewith. Besides Mr. Mott having resided in Iowa since 1862, and by his practice of a newspaper man of twenty-five years, is sensitive to the value as historical material of the minds and morals of “short and simple annals of the poor.” In his judgment in his present task of editing the Savage diary he is especially strengthened through his being, like William Savage, a Friend by birthright, and

remains in the daily usage in his own home of the Friend's manner of speech, which is the speech of his own and Savage's ancestral folk, albeit both he and Mrs. Mott are now Methodists. Correct usage by Savage of the peculiar Quaker idiom in his diary up to the time he dropped it, therefore is presented as both consistent and correct.

Mr. Savage was neighbor to this writer, to his pioneer forbears, and was a personal and intimate friend and associate in the writer's earliest leanings toward his Historical Department work. Of much of the matter after 1870 which Mr. Savage notes the writer and all his neighbors knew. The Savage neighborhood was defined by the distance he could walk with a gun or trap, to meeting or to trade, and the direction was by that choice, or modification upon a sensitive soul that the weather, the "sign" and sounds of the woods impel.

William Savage's identity deserves to be preserved among those of his name, who even already are well known in scientific annals, and who share not only his name, but direct or close collateral kinship. In time, if the family remains true to type, confusion of individual Savages is as certain of such distraction to the general scientific students as now students of Iowa political history are confused among the names of Dodge, Mason, Wilson and Clark.

EDGAR R. HARLAN.

William Savage was a man of far more than ordinary abilities, but was so unpretentious as not to claim distinction. A diary he kept for years is so rich in material relating to pioneer conditions in southeastern Iowa in the 1850's that we are here reproducing portions of it. It is written briefly, tells of his everyday life, and helps one to catch real glimpses of how people subsisted then—how they made their homes in the woods, how they began farming, how they secured their food, how they laid the foundations of society—when he was not trying to show that, but simply keeping a record of his own work.

In March, 1929, Carl Sandberg called at the Historical Building to enquire for source materials. We had shortly before published in the ANNALS the Civil War portion of the Benjamin F. Pearson diaries (Vol. XV, No's 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1925-27). He asked for the printed copy, and we inquired whether as student and writer it and similar materials were useful. His response was a letter dated March 28, 1929, as follows:

The ANNALS which you mailed me did arrive. I am very glad to have

this basic human material and I appreciate your readiness to let me have them. I shall retain all of them for my library except No. 3 of Vol. III which you indicate as out of print. I shall make notes from this and return it to you shortly.

The Pearson diary has basic material. One could write extensively on the historical derivations to be made from such papers. They should be published in a separate volume, available to any one working in source material giving true impressions of men in the ranks during war time. There has been too much about the exploits of heroes and not enough about drudgery, fun and philosophy of the "high private in the rear rank." Having been one myself in the Spanish [War with Spain], I have keener appreciation of this need. The diary should be gathered into one volume by all means.

It is in the course of finding and preserving more of the record of the "drudgery, fun and philosophy of 'the high private in the rear rank'" of the valiant home founder on the Iowa frontier that we offer the "log book" of William Savage's humble life.

He was born in England in 1833,¹ was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, and came with an uncle, William Savage, to America in 1847. He stayed a few years in New York state in the neighborhood of Venice and Ledyard, villages a short distance south of Auburn, where he worked principally on farms. It was not until 1855 that he removed to Iowa.

Preceding his diary Mr. Savage at a later time wrote the following introduction to the dairy:

"About July 10, 1847, I left Uncle William's shop and went to William Carman's, Hector, Tompkins County, New York, to work on a farm. Received my board, cloth for a fine coat, some coarse pants and socks, etc. Came home to Uncle Samuel's about Christmas, did chores and went to school. In 1848 worked for Abram Reynolds for 28 cents per day. [He was then fifteen years old.] Uncle Samuel Savage died May 26, 1848. In winter did chores for Long Tom Mosher and went to school. Spring of 1849 worked for Job Young for 37½ cents per day. In winter did chores for Elery Howland and went to school. Spring of 1850 worked for Francis Armisted one month for \$7.00 and seven months at \$8.00. Winter did chores for B. F. Chase and went to school and in the spring

¹See "Notable Death" section of ANNALS OF IOWA, Vol. VIII, p. 557, October, 1908,

of 1851 worked for him one month for \$9.00 and seven months for \$10.00. Next winter stayed at A. Harris', chopped some wood and went to school.

"On Fourth Day,² Fifth Month 5, 1852, I commenced work for Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr.; worked Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh days at five shillings per day. Received \$2.50. Then the next Second and Third and Fifth and Sixth days for Job Young at five shillings per day, the next Second Day for three shillings, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth days for five shillings per day, Seventh Day for three. Then the next Second, Third and Fourth days for Hannah Savage at four shillings per day, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh days for Job Young at three shillings per day, ending 30th of Fifth Month."

His record continues in a similar way, working for Hannah Savage, John Wetzel or Job Young for five shillings a day until July 8, when he says: "On Sixth Day I next commenced haying at Job Young's at \$1.00 per day." He worked for different persons, nearly always at haying and at the same wages, until August 24 he "threshed for Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr. and received six shillings." A little later on in September, "The next Fourth and half of Fifth days, for John Wetzel and received ninety-four cents." A little later found him sawing wood at four shillings per day, and one half day he received, instead of two shillings, he called it, "twenty-five cents." He was working nearly every day, and if not for one wage, then a lower one.

"Ninth Month 25, a part of Second Day for Ben T. Chase for 31 cents; next day, one hour, 6 cents; all the next day for 62 cents. The next Sixth Day for Hannah Savage for 4 shillings, and Seventh Day for Charles H. Teter and received 62 cents. Tenth Month 2 finished cutting his corn."

The next year, except a few weeks in the winter was largely occupied by working at day labor on farms—splitting wood, chopping wood, making garden, grafting fruit trees, plowing, hoeing corn, etc., mostly at 5 shilling per day. For haying, mowing and harvesting grain he received \$1.00 per day. On August 28 he "took 11 cords of wood to split and pile for

²Mr. Savage was reared among members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and in his early diaries he uses their style as to dates.

William Kendall for 3 shillings per cord." Then followed threshing oats at \$1.00 per day, and cutting corn at 5 shillings per day. Toward fall of 1853 he husked corn at 5 shillings per day, and "made a vest for Henry Reynolds for 6 shillings, a vest and a pair of pants for John Fox for \$1.25 and a fine black coat for Elson Teter for \$3.00."

During January, 1854, he chopped 10 cords of wood for Giles Landon, did more tailoring work, and drew a figure of Cyrenus Wheeler's model grass and grain harvester for \$1.50. Trimmed nursery stock and grape vines at 6 shillings per day. His work varied but little from the previous year except he mentions that one day in April he killed a mink and sold the skin for \$1.50, the first evidence shown in his writing of his later great interest in trapping. In May he was picking stone from the field and dragging, and planting corn.

January, 1855, finds him chopping wood at 4 shillings per cord for David Armistead and for others. That spring he caught several minks while chopping, selling the skins at Auburn. This summer he did a small amount of farming for himself, but was most of the time working for wages. He notes he attended an occasional wedding among his acquaintances, but does not mention his own marriage, which likely occurred about this time.

Late in September, 1855, he notes they began packing their goods for their removal to Iowa. On October 2 he "bid farewell to Venice and Ledyard, started for Auburn, arrived there about ten o'clock, left there for Iowa at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes. Bought a ticket through to Chicago for \$32.12, paid \$1.00 for extra baggage." Had to wait at Detroit from 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and reached Chicago about 10:00 the next morning. There had to wait until 10:00 in the evening. "Then finally started for Burlington. Got into that city at 8 o'clock next morning. Took the stage for Salem about 10:00 (after much tribulation). Arrived there about an hour after sun down."

"Stayed at Dr. Shriner's Sixth Day night. Seventh Day morning I walked down to Uncle William's and found them all comfortably sitting around the stove and were some surprised when I stepped in. Seventh Day, at Uncle William's.

Second Day John and Charley Holmes went to Burlington after my goods. I did chores. Third Day, also did chores and picked a load of corn, Fourth Day dug potatoes, Fifth Day threshed buckwheat, Sixth Day unpacked my large boxes and found all safe and sound, Seventh Day went down to the timber and got a load of wood. Second Day cut pair of pants and drew a load of manure. Third Day we went to hunt for John Russell's cattle and cut down small trees—crotches for Uncle William's cattle shed; Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh days worked on shed and drew wood, and went to J. Russell's vendue. Second Day went to Salem and hired a room for \$2.50 per month. Third and Fourth days helped John with shed. Fifth Day John and I got a load of wood for me and took it to town. Sixth Day we took our goods to Salem and commenced housekeeping, and Seventh Day put things to rights."

On October 29, 1855, he went to work for Job Simpson at tailoring in Salem. For the next three weeks he tells of different pieces of tailoring he did, principally on coats, reaching up to November 17. Then he says, "Lost a correct account from this time for two or three months, but worked for Simpson on and off up to Second Month 23 and earned of him \$43.44. Took part in store and house rent, \$30.82 and received in cash \$12.62. Was sick with inflammatory fever about six weeks. After that took two coats to make for Dick Spurrier for \$4.00 in trade. Made one pair of pants for Thomas Siveter, Jr., \$1.00. Did mending for Dr. T. Siveter, received \$2.25. Then on Second Month 11 David Burden and I went to William Lyon's to hire his farm to work on shares. He not being at home we went again in a few days and talked it over, he to board us and we to have one-third of all we raised. He then agreed to meet us at Salem before the first of March, but did not come. I waited until the morning of the 4th, then started west towards my own land in search of a house, or a part of one, to live in until I could build one for myself. Went to John Turnham's to get warm, and from there to Henry Sneath's. He being in the woods at work, told his wife my business. She said that if I could do no better we might come into their house with them for a few weeks, and accordingly

in Third Month 7 I hired Samuel Siveter to take one load of goods down to his father's barn and one load and ourselves down to Henry Sneath's. Paid him \$1.50 for the remainder of the month."

The land which Mr. Savage acquired and was now, March, 1856, preparing to make his home was near the northeast corner of Van Buren County. It was the east half of the northeast quarter of section 11, Cedar Township, one mile from the north line of the county, and one mile from the east line. Jefferson County was adjacent on the north, and Henry County on the east. The land was six miles west and two north from Salem. The north end of the tract reached to within a few rods of Big Cedar Creek. Nearly the whole tract was covered with heavy timber. Cedar Township had been surveyed nearly nineteen years earlier. Deputy Surveyor E. F. Lucas ran the lines between July 19 and 27, 1837. In his notes on Cedar Township Surveyor Lucas says:

"I may add by way of a general description of this township that nothing past common appears upon the face of the country. It mostly consists of prairie skirted on the north with first rate timber, and on a general view all will be valuable for farming. Water appears scarce on the south boundary, but on the north Big Cedar Creek passes along the whole boundary and is remarkable for its fine mill sites and a sufficiency of water to propel machinery. Limestone ledges of rock have been discovered in abundance along its banks."

The surveyor's notes also mention that at that time, 1837, they found twelve actual settlers in the township, and several other claims staked out. On the Big Cedar about half a mile west of where Mr. Savage later secured his land was a saw and grist mill in an advanced state of construction, and near there was a "large wigwam surrounded with a beautiful sugar grove." At this point Big Cedar was 90 links (about 60 feet) wide.

Into this environment this young man of not quite twenty-three years, with his wife and baby, is to build their home and wrest a living from nature. His training of a few years in farm work among the woods and hills and stones in New York state will be useful. His industry, his powers of observation,

his adaptability, his quick mastery of many trades, his ardent love of nature fit him for his place and work. We shall now closely follow his notes.

This month (March, 1856) was cold, stormy and quite wintry; did not do much toward building. Went down to Sigler's mill several times to pick out slabs and engage lumber for home. Hired Uriah Leick Odel to haul slabs one day. He hauled four loads; paid him \$1.00. Went to Salem several times, bought mattock, spade, sash, glass, nails, etc.

Third Month 29. Cut down brush and cleared a place for house, and commenced making brush fence around about ten acres. Made a vest for James B. Sneath, 75 cts. Was at work hacking brush for two or three weeks. Went to Salem several times. Stephen Young came to Iowa prospecting about the middle of Fourth Month. Hired Captain F. Killebrew to haul slabs one day, hauled six loads, paid him \$1.00.

Fourth Month 25. Went grubbing at Jonas Spray's three and a half days on Henry Sneath's account. Had Sneath in return to help put up my house. Commenced said house Fifth Month 2. Also William Steivens commenced plowing my land the same day and he finished it the 4th. Paid him \$6.00 for 4 acres. Had H. Sneath $3\frac{3}{4}$ days more than I worked for him. Paid him \$3.40 in cash and \$2.75 in work. Paid him 60 cts. for corn for W. Steivens' horses.

Fifth Month 12. Went to Zear's mill after more sheeting; could not find any that suited me, then went to Sigler's mill and bought some more that they were just sawing. The 13th Finess Killebrew hauled sheeting and more slabs. Then had H. Sneath to finish the house. The next three days, laying floor and fixing. Fetched Walter³ from Sneath's. The next week, fixing house, grubbing, etc.

Fifth Month 26. Planted corn for F. Killebrew; 27th, commenced planting my corn. Planting my corn on the 28th, 29th and 30th. Went to Salem with F. Killebrew after a load of goods from Dr. Siveter's. I came back with him.

Sixth Month 1, 1856. Walked to Salem again and came home with Anna⁴ on Second Day.

4th. Finess Killebrew hauled 13 slabs and I bought 50 pounds of flour.

5th. Finished planting my corn.

6th. Made brush fence around calf pasture.

8th. Went to Uncle William's and to Salem next day.

9th. Bought a cow with a bull calf two weeks old for \$30 of Dr. Siveter. David Siveter and Thomas Savage and I drove her home.

10th. I went part way home with the boys. The 11th and 12th grubbing corn. Supervisor came and gave me notice to work on the road Sixth and Seventh days of this week.

17th. Grubbing corn. Assessor came. Taxed the land at \$3.00 an acre and the cow at \$20.00.

³Their little son.

⁴His wife.

- 18th. Made north door to the house.
 19th. Went to Hillsboro to trade.
 20th. Also the 21st, worked on road aforesaid.
 23rd. Hoed corn and hauled water.
 24th. Hoeing corn, and filled mattress.
 25th. Hoed corn, went to mill, and hauled water.
 26th. Hoed corn.
 27th. Went after tomato plants to H. Sneath's, and cabbage plants to W. Weaver's.
 28th. Set out plants and hoed corn, also hoed corn next day.
 Seventh Month 2, 1856. Finished hoeing and grubbing my corn. Rain and thunder.
 5th. Building milk house.
 7th. Fixing brush fence, and hoeing garden.
 8th. Went to mill, and chopped a saw log for Meshack Sigler. Next day threw the rock up together at the schoolhouse for the well.
 10th. Quarrying rock for school well.
 11th. Digging and boring in said well at \$1.25 per day.
 12th. Harvesting at William Weaver's, also the next Second Day, the 14th, cradling for W. Weaver at \$1.25 per day.
 15th. Haying for F. Killebrew.
 16th. Went down to Sigler's mill to raise a bent under the bridge; was there $\frac{3}{4}$ of the day and then worked for F. Killebrew.
 17th. Commenced cradling Captain Killebrew's wheat. The next day and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the next, worked at the same and finished it.
 20th. Sunday, went to H. Sneath's. They gave us a pair of young pigeons and a tabby gray kitten.
 21st. Cradled wheat for Morgan Paine, \$1.25.
 22nd. Cradled for William Weaver.
 23rd. Cradled for Captain Killebrew, and the 24th and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the 25th for W. Weaver harvesting at the same price.
 26th. Seventh Day, went to Salem and brought home my pictures.
 28th. Rain.
 29th. Went to school meeting and made milk house door.
 30th. Rain, painted a bird. Went to Sigler's mill and picked out slabs.
 31st. Stacked Captain's (Killebrew's) wheat.
 Eighth Month 1, 1856. Mowed weeds.
 2nd. Seventh Day, rainy.
 4th. Went to election and coming home killed my first wild turkey—killed two.
 5th. Cocked up weeds.
 6th. In the house. Anna went to Salem.
 7th. Worked on brush fence, also the next day, and killed a turkey.
 9th. Seventh Day, worked on fence.
 11th. Stacked hay, weeds, and grubbed some. Also 12th and 13th worked on brush fence.
 14th. Hunting, and went to Cornelison's.

15th. Grubbing, and went to the creek after water with F. Killebrew. His wagon broke down. Took the remainder of the day to fix it up and haul said water.

16th. Seventh Day, quarrying rock and picking grapes.

18th. Went to Morgan Paine's. He gave me three small chickens and a black kitten. Quarrying rock. Rainy.

19th. Quarrying stone and cutting road to the quarry.

20th. Went to Sneath's after onions, planted there on shares, and finished cutting said road.

21st. Went to mill, and quarrying stone.

22nd. Rainy and went to Hillsboro. Also Dr. Siveter and Lydia came and made us a visit.

23rd. Seventh Day, F. Killebrew hauled slabs half a day. Went hunting the other half.

25th. Making hogpen, and went prospecting for water with Mr. Gill.

26th. Went after pigs, and grubbed some.

27th. Picked grapes, and killed five turkeys.

28th. Fetched home the little pigs that got out, and quarried stone.

29th. Went to mill and bought 53 pounds of flour, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per pound. Sick the rest of the day.

30th. Seventh Day, went to Jackson Lee's for a half gallon of whiskey. Could not get any there. Went to John Turnham's and got it there for 35 cts.

Ninth Month 1, 1856. Second Day, quarrying stone.

2nd. Had F. Killibrew hauling said stone.

3rd. Worked on brush fence.

4th. Rainy, and in the house.

5th. Anna and self went to Uncle William's. Rode as far as the steam mill with F. Killebrew and walked the rest of the way there. Came home in the evening.

6th. Seventh Day, went to H. Sneath's after a letter from J. Wetsel. Second and half of Third days, quarrying stone.

9th. Afternoon David Siveter came. Anna went home with him and stayed till Sixth Day afternoon. I was grubbing and keeping house while she was away. Half of Seventh Day was hunting. John and Thomas S. came in the evening and stayed till Second Day morning, then I went part way home with them. The remainder of the day and Third Day, worked on stone.

17th. Fourth Day, Finess Killebrew hauled rock to the well in the branch till about two o'clock, then went to the creek after a barrel of water. Killed a turkey.

18th. Went to the creek hunting. Coming home I killed a turkey and took it to Salem and sold it for 30 cents. Stayed at Dr. Siveter's all night and got home next day noon. After noon and all the next day battening up the cracks inside the house.

22nd. Second Day, commenced cutting up my corn. The next three days worked on the same, and finished it, thirteen shocks in all.

26th. Commenced cutting four acres of buckwheat for David Cornelison.

27th. Seventh Day, threshed for F. Killebrew. Half the next Second Day, worked on buckwheat. Rainy. Third Day, finished it.

Tenth Month 1, 1856. Rainy.

2nd. Cleaning off dirt in stone quarry.

3rd. Had F. Killebrew to help quarry stone.

4th. Seventh Day, hauled water, finished the stone and went hunting.

6th. Went to town meeting about a tax for a railroad. Killed two turkeys, and to school meeting in afternoon. They voted me in president of the school board to fill the place of David Cornelison.

7th. Had F. Killebrew to haul stone for chimney. Settled with him.

8th. Worked on little well. Went to Hillsboro to the justice of the peace to get sworn in.

9th. Worked on said well and finished it Sixth Day afternoon when it began to rain and rained all next day. Worked in the house sewing for Dr. Siveter.

12th. First Day, went to Sneath's after pieplant roots. The calf got out and the cow went off with him.

13th. Went to hunt them and found them in Carter bottom. Had considerable trouble driving them home. Commenced digging hole west of house.

14th. Finished digging said hole by noon, then went to William Weaver's after stone hammer.

15th. Went down to the mill. Afternoon, worked on the school well.

16th. Commenced building a chimney; had F. Killebrew to help. At noon Weaver fetched away his hammer. Afternoon went to Hillsboro to borrow one, but could not get one.

17th. In morning went up on the prairie and finally got a loan of Solomon Gill and in the afternoon and all Seventh Day worked on chimney. David Siveter and Thomas Savage came here and stayed till Monday. They brought me a puppy three weeks old. We call him Watch. Got one the day before of Wisdom Stanley. Call her Rose. She is six weeks old.

20th. Second Day, work on chimney a little while, then it came on rainy and I worked on the hearth. The next four days worked on chimney.

25th. Seventh Day, went to Weaver's, took off the roof of his house. Came home and laid hearth.

27th. Captain [Killebrew] and I worked on chimney.

28th. Worked on chimney alone.

29th. Went to Salem. Stayed there all night. Took a coat to make for Job Simpson.

Seventh Month 2, 1856. First Day morning took it home and received \$2.00. Took coat and pants to make for Daniel Siveter.

3rd. Came home from Salem and half of that day and all of Third and Fourth days daubing house and packing wood.

6th. Stormy, also the 7th. Was in the house tailoring.

8th. Seventh Day, went to the prairie to buy some lard. Got 3 pounds of William Hopper, 25 cents.

10th. Went with Solomon Gill to Waldrop's [?] after a steer; received 35 cents. Next three days, tailoring and daubing the house.

14th. Went to Salem. Took a turkey and David Siveter's coat and pants. Stayed there and sewed for Dr. Siveter and came home that evening with Samuel Siveter and Anna went home with him to Quarterly meeting.

15th. Went to Weaver's after a spade and worked at daubing the house.

16th. First Day. Anna came home.

17th. Went to Salem with two turkeys. Had a tooth pulled out at Dr. Shriner's.

18th. Chopped and hauled wood for Captain [Killebrew] and self.

19th. Picked corn for Captain. Next three days were stormy and I made Captain's coat.

24th. Second Day, picked corn at Killebrew's, also did same next three days.

28th. Went to mill, also chopped wood for self.

29th. Hauled it, and chopped for Captain.

Twelfth Month 1, 1856. Second Day, went to mill and went deer hunting.

2nd. Stormy, and work in the house.

3rd. Made brush pen for Dick, calf.

4th. Help kill nine hogs at Sigler's.

5th. Went up to I. Conley's to help butcher on S. Gill's account, but the weather being extremely cold they quit and I came home and built a brush house for my hogs.

6th. Seventh Day, finished said house and split some stakes.

8th. Fix calf pen gap, and mend Anna's shoes.

9th. Hunting around, and mend my boots.

10th. Mended my coat. Stormy.

11th. Helped Captain kill a pig, then went on deer drive.

12th. Cut out coat for Morgan Paine.

13th. Chopped wood and hauled it for Captain and self.

15th. Second Day, went deer driving.

16th. Went to mill. From there, went to Salem in the evening with I. Potter.

18th. Went to James Steadman's. Had the dog of my gun fixed, 50 cents. Stayed at Dr. Siveter's all night and came home next day.

20th. Seventh Day, carried up wood.

22nd. Choring.

23rd. Went hunting and up to Weaver's.

24th. Chopping wood on Dr. Siveter's land.

25th. Christmas. Went to Sneath's to dine.

26th. Went to Sigler's, picking corn.

27th. Seventh Day, stormy. Made Walter's shoes.

29th. Helped William Weaver kill eight hogs.

30th. Went to Captain Killebrew's. He had gone away. Came back and Weaver brought two hogs to my house, one 38 and the other 109 pounds, at 4 cents per pound. Then Captain and I hauled one load of wood apiece.

31st. Went to A. Runyon's store, and then to Hillsboro to get pair of boots for me and pair shoes for Anna. Came home and finished my vest and fixed pants.

First Month 1, 1857. Anna and I went to Uncle William's. There saw the marriage of David Burden and Rosa Savage, our cousin. Came home.

2nd. Went to Captain's and cut up some of one of my pigs, and carried wood.

5th. Second Day, went to mill with grist of corn.

6th. Went to work for Morgan Paine. Went to blacksmith's shop. Hauled self a load of wood. The balance of the day hauling his corn fodder.

7th. Went to mill and to coal bank, then hauled fodder all for M. P.

8th. Helped Captain kill three hogs.

9th. Cut and hauled wood for Captain and self.

10th. For M. Paine, hauled one load of wood, one load of coal, then finished his fodder and built a pen around it.

11th. Sunday. Samuel Siveter came here.

12th. Went hunting.

13th. Went to work for Meshack Sigler. Sam and Anna went to H. Sneath's.

14th. Sam and I went to cut wood for self and Captain.

15th. We went hunting on north side of the creek.

16th. We started for Salem. Went to north side of the creek and fell in with five deer. Sam and I each fired at a separate deer twice. Mine fell on the second shot, but Sam's made off, evidently severely wounded. His shot barrel was loaded with turkey shot, mine with large bullets and buckshot.

17th. Seventh Day, took four quarters of my deer to Salem and sold them for \$4.50.

19th. Returned from Salem.

20th. Went to F. Killebrew's and hauled one load of wood apiece.

21st. Making pair of pants for David Siveter.

22nd. Chopping wood for Captain and self.

23rd. The same and we hauled three loads apiece.

24th. Seventh Day, went to Cox's coal bank with David's pants. Sent them to Salem by L. Brown, then went up on the prairie after bake oven. Did not get any.

26th. Went to mill with corn. Got it ground, also ground my ax.

27th. Third Day. Worked for E. Ingraham.

28th. Help O. M. Wells kill four hogs. The next three days, was sick and did not do much.

Second Month, 2, 1857. Second Day, went to mill and chopped some wood for self.

3rd. Chopped wood for self and captain, and he hauled.

5th. Worked for E. Ingraham, 75c.

6th. The same.

7th. Seventh Day, stormy, and tinkering in the house.

9th. Helped Captain kill one hog.

10th. Went to Hillsboro.

11th. Chopped wood for Captain and self. The next three days worked for E. Ingraham at the mill.

16th. Second Day. Cut a road to the schoolhouse.

17th. Went to Captain's to borrow flour and cut brush.

18th. Made broom and went to mill.

19th. Hunting and cut some wood.

20th. Cut a little wood for Captain, and hunting.

21st. Seventh Day. Hunt and went to mill. Got some corn meal.

23rd. Worked for Solomon Gill making sugar troughs.

24th. Commenced painting a hawk.⁵

25th. Chopped wood.

26th. Tapping sugar trees for S. Gill.

27th. Went to Hillsboro.

28th. Went to mill and ground drawing knife. Made ax handle.

Third Month 2, 1857. Second Day. Work on brush fence.

3rd. Went to Glasgow to James Anderson's sale and bought two trace chains, 45c.

4th. Worked for E. Ingraham and David Siveter came here.

5th. Chopped wood at home.

6th. Captain hauled it.

7th. Seventh Day. Hunting.

9th. Hunting and went to Captain's. The next two days I was chopping and hauling wood.

12th. Went to Hillsboro, to the Carter bottom land sale and C. Bruington auction.

13th. Working on brush fence, and made Walter a cap and mend Anna's shoes.

14th. Seventh Day, Anna went to Salem. I went down to the creek hunting and killed a possum. Stayed all night at Killebrew's.

16th. Went up on prairie to A. Runyon's store and in said store both my young dogs, Rose and Watch, got poisoned.

17th. Third Day. Went to Hillsboro.

18th. Went to mill and to John Stanley's and on the prairie.

19th. Went to Uncle William's, stayed there all night.

20th. Went to Salem. Stayed with D. Burden all night.

21st. Seventh Day, back to Uncle William's and John and Thomas came home with me.

⁵First mention in the diary of the painting of some 400 specimens of birds and 16 small mammals of the "Savage neighborhood," which constitute the Savage Collection in the Historical Department.

- 23rd.* Mend John's boot. Rainy day.
- 24th.* Went to the bottom to look after my cow. Killed three ducks.
- 25th.* Went to mill and got 52 pounds flour, and mended my boots.
- 26th.* Went to the other side of creek after one dead duck. Half soled my other boot.
- 27th.* Went to the creek bottom and killed two ducks. Worked on brush fence.
- 28th.* Seventh Day, work on fence and made sap trough.
- 30th.* Went to mill and settled with E. Ingraham, ground my ax, then worked on fence.
- 31st.* Went to F. Killebrew's and helped make a harrow.
- Fourth Month. 1, 1857.* Fourth Day, went after my cow and then went with Captain after his, then soled and mended Anna's shoes.
- 2nd.* Went to Captain's and worked on said harrow. Made a pair of pants for Andrew J. Stanley for \$1.00.
- 4th.* Seventh Day, grubbing at home.
- 6th.* Went to election of town officers.
- 7th.* Mend Eliz Killebrew's shoes. She and Jane came here to practice writing. Then I went to Hillsboro.
- 8th.* Went up on prairie to I. Conley's for onion seed. Made salt lick and grubbed some.
- 9th.* Work on brush fence.
- 10th.* Went to creek bottom, shot one duck, and then grubbed some.
- 11th.* Seventh Day, went to R. D. Sneath's sale and bought a bake oven, 50 cents.
- 13th.* Went to Wells's, bought 14 pounds of soap. Helped with Cap's heifer.
- 14th.* Chopping for Wells, 75 cents.
- 15th.* Carry wood and went to mill. Bought 62 pounds flour.
- 16th.* Chopped for O. M. Wells.
- 17th.* Down on creek bottom. Shot two ducks. John and Thomas came here.
- 18th.* Seventh Day, fixed Thomas' boot, 25 cents.
- 20th.* Went up to Mrs. Stanley's and got another puppy, call him Watch. Came home and work on brush fence. Old cow went off and did not come home at night. Commenced making Captain's coat.
- 21st.* Went to hunt cow, did not find her. Work on said coat.
- 22nd.* Hunting cow and heard of her by S. Gill. Help M. Payne get his cow out of a slough, but she died in the night.
- 23rd.* In the morning I helped M. Payne skin his dead cow, then he and I went down to the bottom and found my cow lying down and could not get up. We went to the Captain's and got help and raised her up, drove her to Captain's and left her there.
- 24th.* Attended to my cow and grubbed some.
- 25th.* Seventh Day, attended to the cow and went to the mill and to O. M. Wells's. He wrote an order for some money from the upper district came home and grubbed balance of day.

27th. Helped up the cow and grubbed.

28th. Also the same.

29th. Raised the cow up, but she being very weak fell very heavily, and it appeared to have hurt her very much. Then we concluded to leave her lying down, turn her over once a day, feed her well, and not lift her again until she gets stronger.

30th. Built a shed over the cow. Went to mill, and grubbed some.

Fifth Month, 1, 1857, went to the creek and shot a duck. Rainy. Then grubbed some.

2nd. Seventh Day, grubbing.

4th. Grubbed. Went to school meeting.

5th. Clearing, and went to help M. Payne lift his bull out of a slough.

6th. M. Paine and I skinned I Conley's cow for the hide. Grubbed balance of day and the next.

8th. M. Payne commenced plowing my old ground. I grubbed and dug with him.

9th. Seventh Day, he finished it and I commenced planting my corn.

11th. Planting corn. My poor old cow died. We skinned her and the calf. It was unborn.

12th. Planted corn.

13th. Went to creek bottom with Captain [Killebrew]. A. M. to Daniel Barger's with his presidential papers. From there to William E. Taylor's and partly traded my yearling bull calf and \$5.00 to him for a cow three years old.

14th. W. E. T. came here and we went to the creek bottom to hunt Dick. Did not find him, but he offered me the heifer for Dick and \$5.00 and we made the trade. I was to take Dick to his house when I found him.

15th. Filling up pantry floor. Dug up piece of ground in field and made Walter's shoes.

16th. Seventh Day, found Dick and took him up to W. E. Taylor's.

18th. Planting corn.

19th. Finished planting corn on old ground.

20th. Went to Daniel Barger's to buy some wheat at \$1.00 per bushel. David Burden and Rosa, his wife, and Edward Simkins came here to see us.

21st. Planting corn for M. Payne. He took my wheat home in the evening.

22nd. Took said wheat to mill and shot a good mess of fish.

23rd. Seventh Day. Grubbed. Cut a coat for James Davis and one for Mr. Magee, 60 cents. Anna went to Salem and David Siveter came here.

25th. Grubbing.

26th. Fixed my calf pen gap and prepared new ground for Captain to plow.

28th. Went to W. E. Taylor's after my cow, and Captain came and plowed said ground.

29th. Helped Captain replant his corn.

30th. Seventh Day, went to town. Sold cow and calf skins for \$2.70,

and my share of the Conley cow hide 81 cents. Half soled Ely Killebrew's shoes.

Sixth Month, 1, 1857. Planting corn for M. Payne.

2nd. A. M. finished his corn. Uncle William, Aunt Mary and Tom came here and I went part way home with them.

3rd. M. Payne and I planted my new piece of ground.

4th. Grubbed water mellon patch and planted it, and some beans, and cut out a pair of pants for Captain Killebrew.

5th. Fixed brush fence, and fishing.

6th. Seventh Day, on brush fence.

8th. Second Day, Went to school meeting in A. M., in P. M. helped M. Payne replant his broom corn.

9th. Helped M. Payne again.

10th. Helped Cap grubworm and replant his corn.

11th. Work on Cap's coat.

12th. On Cap's coat and half day haul water.

13th. Seventh Day, went to Hillsboro, also hoed corn.

15th. Cut off a log and fixed up a gap in brush fence. Finished my pants and hoed some corn. Supervisor came and warned me out on the road.

16th. Sticking peas and hoeing corn.

17th. Rainy. Hoed corn.

19th. Work on roads yesterday and today, from T. McCreddie's south.

20th. Hoed corn and went to mill to get some bran.

21st. First Day, went to Uncle William's.

22nd. To Salem, and from thence home.

23rd. Hoed corn.

25th. Anna went to Salem with Captain. I went to Captain's with her to carry her basket. Then hoed corn.

26th. Hoed corn.

27th. Finished hoeing my corn at ten o'clock, then made a shaving horse and bench, and fixed brush fence.

28th. First Day, service berry day.

29th. Sowed $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of buckwheat on Captain's field on shares. I find seed and have half, and fix brush fence.

30th. Hoed, pulled beans, picked service berries.

Seventh Month 1, 1857. Fourth Day, hoed corn. David Siveter came here and brought Anna home from Salem, then he and I went to Carter bottom to pick berries.

2nd. Hooped my barrel. Wrote two letters for Mrs. Sneath, one to her son and one to H. Sneath's brother. Also commenced making hen house.

3rd. A. M. Cap and I hauled water. P. M. work on said house.

4th. Seventh Day, finished said house and went berry picking.

6th. Made door to said house. Went to mill, hoed some corn.

7th. Hoed corn and went to mill again to get some bran.

8th. Hoed corn.

9th. Hauled water and finished hoeing my corn the second time.

10th, also *11th.* work for M. Payne making brush fence around his horse pasture.

13th. Second Day, mended my boots, poled the beans, and cut out a coat for M. Payne, 25 cents.

14th. Commenced digging the cistern.

15th. Went to Salem to pay Dr. Siveter \$15.00 due for Hannah cow.

16th, also *Sixth Day*, dug in cistern and sowed turnip seed on Captain's land, also the same next day.

18th. Seventh Day, Anna went to town with M. Payne and family. I dug some and went to mill. Weather very hot and dry.

20th. Finished digging cistern and commenced walling it up.

21st. At the same.

22nd. Finished it, and sowed some turnips.

23rd. Hauled water and mend my boots.

24th. Harvesting for Wm. Morris, reed. \$1.00.

25th. Seventh Day, harvesting for M. Payne, \$1.25 per day.

27th. Commenced harvesting Cap's wheat. At same *28th*, *29th* and *30th*.

31st. Harvesting for M. Paine.

Eighth Mo. 1, 1857. Seventh Day, harvesting for M. Payne at \$1.25 or an equivalent in wheat.

3rd. Harvesting for M. Payne at same rate.

4th. Hauled two barrels of water. Killed a turkey, the first this season. Helped Cap kill a sheep.

5th. Stacked Cap's wheat.

6th. Killed two turkeys and went to hunt a bee tree with Cap. Did not find it. Also went up to David Cornelison's to make an arrow point. He not being at home, came back without.

7th. Cut a tree down in the branch and commenced hewing eaves troughs. There came a good rain, the first for three months. Went out in the evening and killed turkey at roost.

8th. Went to Salem on horseback with Cap. Rained very hard that day and night.

9th. First Day, David Siveter came here and killed two turkeys.

10th. Cap and I went to the creek hunting a bee tree, and not finding one, I work on calf pasture fence.

11th. Went to Cap's to help him tramp out some wheat. It being too wet we did not do it until afternoon. John and Tom came here hunting their ox. William Weaver came here and invited Anna and me to the infair of his son William's wedding which took place the day before.

12th. Work on trough, and went to Cap's after lime, and finished calf pasture fence.

13th. Stacking wheat for M. Payne.

14th. Stack wheat half day, then it rained and I went hunting. Five of my chickens killed by a weasel last night. Four large ones and their mother killed previous to that.

15th. Seventh Day, last night set two traps, and this morning had one skunk and one weasel. Went hunting today.

17th. Went to mill and got some bran. Hunted some. Went to M. Payne's and raked up some wheat and grubbed some.

18th. Watched in Cap's wheat stubble and killed a turkey. Work on eaves trough. Went down to the creek at night and killed a turkey at roost.

19th. Plastered the fireplace. Mended my boots.

20th. Finished long trough.

21st. Mend Walter's shoes. Cut two aspens on Cap's land for short troughs and made them.

22nd. Seventh Day, grubbed some. Cap hauled said troughs.

24th. Went to Salem with Cap and bought 50 pounds flour at \$2.50 per hundred.

25th. Grub. Picked some plums.

26th. Helped Cap unmix his sheep, then picked more plums and grubbed.

27th. Grubbed.

28th. Went to camp meeting with Cap to put up his tent.

29th. Hewed troughs and hunting.

30th. First Day, went to camp meeting and back at night. Anna and I did Cap's chores while he and his family attended said meeting.

31st. Hunting with H. Sneath. I killed one turkey.

Ninth Mo. 1, 1857. Burned brush and picked plums.

2nd. Built a top on chimney and went to Wells's.

3rd. Rainy. Went to Wells's again to enquire the price of his hogs and calves; hogs 4 cts. per pound, calves \$4.00 per head. Went hunting.

4th. Putting eaves troughs up on north side of house.

5th. Seventh Day, wrote a letter to John Wetsal. Next day David Siveter came here and went hunting. I killed two turkeys and he one.

7th, also Third Day. I worked for O. M. Wells chopping a new road, 75 cts. per day.

9th. Sick.

10th, also 11th, worked for O. M. Wells.

12th. Samuel Siveter came here. Went to M. Payne's after my calf that broke out a day or two ago. Bought a heifer calf of M. Payne for \$4.00. Samuel and I intended to go to Salem but the rain prevented, and I helped Captain kill a sheep.

13th. First Day, Samuel and I went to Salem and David gave me a Shanghai rooster, then in the evening I went to Uncle William's.

14th. Took a squirrel hunt with John and I returned home.

15th, also Fourth Day, chopping for O. M. Wells.

17th. Threshing for M. Payne.

18th. Went to thresh, but rain prevented.

19th. Seventh Day, cut out my pants, cut forks for cow shed, and split some rails.

21st. Rainy and went hunting.

22nd. Went to thresh, but they did not come. In the afternoon, worked for M. Payne making fence.

23rd. Threshed for M. Payne.

24th. Chopping for O. M. Wells.

25th. Threshed for F. Killebrew.

26th. Unwell. Finished my ticking pants.

27th. First Day, the first frost. Ninth Month 27.

28th, also 29th and 30th, chopping for O. M. Wells at 75 cents per day.

Tenth Month 1, 1857, chopped for O. M. Wells.

2nd. Rainy. Fetched home two calves, Dick and Pete, that I bought of Wells, each \$4.00.

3rd. Seventh Day, hunting, and made a dog house. Also helped M. Payne kill a sheep. Went to sin[g]ing school at night—upper school.

5th. Raining. Went to mill with M. Payne. Got of him one bushel and a half of wheat, then made some rail fence by the bars and sewed some.

6th. Cut out a pair of pants for James Barton, 25 cents. Made a pig pen, and commenced cutting up my corn.

7th. Set two or three posts in cow shed, and Cap and I ground our corn knives, then I cut corn.

8th. Went to mill after my grist, not ground yet, then cut up corn, and helped S. Gill kill a cow that he bought of M. Payne, \$20.00.

9th. Went to mill twice and cut up corn. Weather—days very warm and nights very cool. Walter took sick with ague.

10th. Seventh Day, took home some borrowed flour to Wells's and waited for Wells to fetch my pig home, but he did not, then cut some corn.

12th. Work on road between Weaver's and Stanley's corner. Work for M. Payne, 59 cents, and my tax, 33 cents.

13th. Third Day. Cut up corn.

14th. Mowed the buckwheat on Cap's land.

15th. Wells brought my pig home. Rainy. I sewed some. Dick, calf, got out. I could not find him.

16th. Went to Hillsboro and got some medicine for Walter. Took $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds butter to store and traded for goods, then cut corn.

17th. Cut corn.

18th. First Day, morning, caught a coon in steel trap in my corn field.

19th. Finished putting up my corn, 18 shocks, and found Dick calf at old man Baley's.

20th. Tremendous hard frost. [October 20]

21st. Yesterday and today, cut corn for M. Payne.

22nd. Rainy. Killed a partridge. Made a last and cut out a pair of shoes for Walter G. Savage.

23rd. Cutting up corn for O. M. Wells.

24th. Seventh Day, set up two-thirds of my buckwheat, and went to see the shooting match.

26th. Went to M. Payne's and to mill with some wheat and with him to the lower steam mill.

27th. Finished setting up my buckwheat and made a fork handle.

28th, also *29th*, worked for M. Payne on his house. He is going to raise it and put a new roof on it.

30th. Went to Hillsboro for some worm medicine for Walter. Also helped M. Payne put his rafters up.

31st. Mowed grass for O. M. Wells.

Eleventh Month 1, 1857. First Day.

2nd. Commenced threshing our buckwheat.

3rd. Pulling turnips, threshing buckwheat.

4th. Finished threshing said buckwheat.

5th. Rainy. Soled Anna's shoes, and hunting. Killed one turkey at roost.

6th. Help O. M. Wells kill a fat cow. Came home and cut wood.

7th. Hauled wood and pumpkins and went to Uncle William's.

8th. First Day, went to Salem.

9th. Returned to Uncle William's and from there home.

10th. Borrowed Wells's fanning mill and cleaned up some of our buckwheat. Snowed that night.

11th. Built a pen to put said wheat in. It would not hold, then put it in Walter's box. Snowy. I fetched my calves home from M. Payne's.

12th. Chopped some wood, hunted, split rails.

13th. Finished our buckwheat. I had 53 patent bucketfuls for my half off an acre and a quarter. Cap hauled me a load of wood, and I went with him to John Coburn's after two shoats of his.

14th. Seventh Day, chopped and hauled a load of poles for wood, and one load of wood and rails, and set two posts in calf shed.

16th. Hunting some and worked on shed.

17th. Went to M. Payne's and borrowed 20 nails, and grubbed some. Afternoon went to Cap's and divided our turnips. I had about 26 bushels and some not pulled yet. Buried mine.

18th. Buried one bushel of potatoes. I had of Thomas McCreddie for cutting Jim Barton's pants. Set in rainy and I went to Wells's to borrow some sacks to take some buckwheat to mill.

19th. Went to M. P. to get the cattle, but did not. Then cut a pattern of Dr. Siveter's coat. Went to mill with seven bushels of buckwheat and brought home a load of poles.

21st. Seventh Day, chopped some wood and went hunting.

23rd. Worked on my pants and in the evening watched in Wells's cornfield and shot a spike buck, wounding him in the ham. He went into Cap's field and lay all night. Next morning I tracked him up and found him just north of Cap's house. He then jumped up and I shot him again and he rolled over the fence. He ran a piece and lay down, got up again and ran to the creek and crossed at the island. I then found him on the other side, shot him again and then Watch caught him. We killed him and dragged him home. Then I went to work on McCreddie's coat.

25th also *26th*. At the same and finished it, then cut and hauled a load of wood with M. Payne's oxen.

27th. Went to Salem with Tom Lewis, took three quarters of venison

and sold it for \$3.18. Did [not] come again till Seventh Day morning. Then cleaned out the schoolhouse.

30th. Second Day, went to mill with some corn and got it ground and went to Thom Mereadie's and got half a bushel of potatoes for cutting a pair of sleeves for him. Went to creek bottom with James Spray to hunt his heifer.

Twelfth Month 1, 1857. Went to Mr. Payne's and helped kill a pig, then to mill with two bushels of wheat. Got it ground. Then Tom L. and I hauled a load of wood. I took some sacks to Wells's.

2nd. Wells came here to change said sacks, his being down at the mill with my buckwheat in. Went down and changed them. He fetched one bag of buckwheat flour home for me. I commenced making Dr. Siveter's coat.

3rd. Helped M. Payne gather a load of corn up in Sigler's field till noon, then worked on Dr.'s coat.

4th, and Seventh Day on said coat and finished it.

6th. First Day, went to H. Sneath's to tell him that his steer was at D. Barger's.

7th. Chopped wood in forenoon. Afternoon, rainy, and cut out Alex Martin's coat.

8th. Sewed on said coat.

9th. Helped M. Paine get a load of wood and a load of fodder, then he and I got a load of wood for self.

10th. Went to store and got some canvas for and worked on said coat.

11th. Worked on said coat.

12th. Seventh Day. Finished said coat and cut out a coat for Nicholas Boley, 50 cents.

14th. Second Day. Made Walter pair shoes.

15th. Started to Salem with T. Lewis and M. Paine. The road being very muddy, the oxen stalled. Tom and I unloaded the coal on side of the road and came home with empty wagon. Paine went to Salem with the steers.

16th. Went to Hillsboro to pay my part for the harrow teeth Cap and I bought, but Squire Newbold was not at home. I did not pay. P. M. finished my pants.

17th. Kill my sow pig, and cut out a coat for George Martin.

18th. Rainy. Grubbed. Cut some hand sled runners and went hunting.

19th. Seventh Day, went hunting. Went to Hillsboro and found Cap was not sued, so paid Dr. J. B. Allen 80 cents on aforesaid harrow. Then Tom L. and I hauled one load of wood.

21st. Sneath, Cap, Wells and I had a deer drive, but killed nothing.

22nd. Grubbed some and fixed rail fence by hen roost. At night I wounded a deer.

23rd. Cap and I hunted for it and could not find it, then we hauled wood. I shot two hogs for M. Paine.

24th. Went to mill, and nailed slabs on calf shed.

25th. Christmas day. Hunting. Shot common partridge.

26th. Tom and I hunted. Caught a young fox squirrel and gave it to Tom. Killed a possum and a rabbit. Tom roasted the rabbit in the woods. I chopped a load of wood.

27th. First Day, John and Thomas came here to invite Anna and me to Mary's wedding.

28th. Second Day. Went part way home with the boys. Came home and hauled a load of wood. I cut out a coat for West Runyon.

29th. Fourth and part of Fifth Day making said coat.

First Month 1, 1858. Anna and I went to Uncle William's, saw Edward Simkins and Mary Savage married.

2nd. Seventh Day, came home. I went to Cap's after Walter and commenced cutting a coat for Samuel Morris.

4th. Help O. M. Wells kill five hogs.

5th. Cap and I hauled a load of wood.

6th. Went to mill. Took 3 bushels of wheat and 2 of buckwheat and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of corn. Came home and sewed.

7th. Sewing.

8th. Help M. Paine kill four hogs.

9th. Seventh Day, Captain hauled one load of wood and David Siveter came and I tried his rifle.

11th. Second Day. I went to Salem with David and took Doctor's coat.

12th, also Fourth day, sewed for Dr. at his house. Went to Uncle William's that night.

14th. He cut some patterns for me that morning and I came home.

15th. Sixth Day. Split 37 rails and chopped a load of wood.

16th. Seventh Day, Cap hauled it and I chopped for him and hunted with West Oldacre and Dave and William Barger for deer. Heard a Canada Jay, the first this spring, First Month 17.

18th. Fix eaves troughs, and went to Cap's after auger.

19th. Split rails and chopped wood.

20th. Grubbed some. Thomas Lefevere and James Lucas came here. I went as far as Sneath's house with them to show them the road.

21st. Help O. M. Wells kill a beef cow. I took a hind quarter weighing 134 pounds at 5 cents — \$6.70.

22nd. Chopping wood.

23rd. Seventh Day, putting up eaves troughs, and went to T. McCreadie's.

25th. Second Day. Went to Sigler's mill. There were five persons baptized.

26th. Went to Gill's. Came home and tied up seed corn, and made broom. Went with T. Lewis to make oxbow bender.

27th. Went deer driving with West Oldacre. Killed none. Fix shed.

28th. Went to Wells's to borrow an auger. Then measured Hen Hopper for a coat and cut it out.

29th. and 30th, making his coat.

Second Mo. 1, 1858. Second Day, went to Hillsboro. Sold 5 dozen eggs. Two pounds sugar and $\frac{3}{4}$ pound coffee.

2nd. Hauled one load of wood with M. Paine's oxen. Running deer.
3rd. and *4th.* chopping and making rails for O. M. Wells, 75 cents per day.

5th. Soling my boots and making ax handle.

6th. Seventh Day, chopping wood and hunting.

8th. Took the clock to pieces. Went to Hillsboro after Dr. Allen for Cap's daughter Parthene, then cleaned clock.

9th. Made a hand sled. At night I watch my field. At 20 minutes before 8 o'clock I shot a young buck killing him on the spot. 50 £.⁶

11th. Cut some aspen poles and Cap'n hauled me a load of wood. I chopped 40 poles for rails.

10th. Went to Cap's and chopped some wood for self.

12th. Cap and I killed two rabbits. I helped him cut wood, and cut a load for self.

13th. Seventh Day, Tom Lewis and I went hunting.

15th. Stormy.

16th. Help Cap kill a hog. Hauled some wood for self.

17th. Cap hauled two loads wood. I chopped for him and hunted.

18th. Chopped for Cap and it snowed.

19th. Had M. Payne's oxen and hauled three loads of wood and rails and two loads of fodder.

20th. Fish Hayes, Tom L. and I went hunting. Fish shot a doe deer and gave Tom and me a forequarter apiece.

21st. First Day, we fetched the deer home and Tom Savage came here.

22nd. I mended his boot and hunted.

23rd. Went to mill, and to Hoppers and got a pair of socks, \$1.00, one pound white yarn, \$1.00 in pay for making Hen's coat.

24th. Went part way home with Tom and chopped some wood.

25th. Hauled some wood and fodder and help Tom Lewis put tongue and roller in the sled.

26th. Finished the sled and helped Tom get a load of wood. I chopped some wood and poles for fence.

27th. Hunting. Shot a red-tailed buzzard on the nest.

28th. First Day, Thomas Siveter brought a pair of pants for me to make.

Third Month 1, 1858. Hauling wood with M. Paine's oxen, and commenced making Tom's pants.

2nd. Finished them.

3rd. Went to Salem with Tom's pants and stayed all night.

4th. In the evening I went to Uncle William's and stayed all night.

5th. Came home, made hog pen, and helped Cap'n put some glass in at schoolhouse and cut some wood there.

6th. Seventh Day, Cap helped me kill my fat hog. I then hauled a load of wood with the oxen.

⁶Mr. Savage having been born in England and acquainted in his youth with the symbols of the British monetary system here used the sign of the British pound sterling, as at the instant it carried in his mind the sound of "pound."

8th. Commenced making Tom Lewis's pants. That night I watched my field and 20 minutes before 8 o'clock four deer came into the field. I shot at one 43 yards. It was so dark I could see no more of him then.

9th. Went out in the morning and by the fence in the field I found the deer lying dead, shot through the heart, a young buck. In afternoon went to Mr. Paine's. Also mended my boots.

10th. Took Uncle William a hind quarter of said deer. Coming home I broke through the ice at Warner ford, my gun in one hand and a cane in the other. I got out with a good soaking about from my arms down. Saw the first wild geese. Shot a partridge and a duck.

11th. Had M. P.'s oxen. Hauled one load of wood and two loads of fodder.

12th. Made box and put $5\frac{1}{3}$ bushels buckwheat in it.

13th. Seventh Day. Went to creek bottom and to Runyon's sugar camp. Came home and mended Anna's shoes. Fixed lady calf's head to her foot and turned her out.

15th. Went to Sigler's and returned their candel moulds. In afternoon chopped wood.

16th. Rainy. Cut out and sewed on Tom L.'s coat.

17th. Went to mill with T. L. and B. Weaver Creek very high. Sewed on said coat. Old cow and three calves strayed off.

18th. Went to creek bottom to hunt them. Were not there, but found them up at Runyon's.

19th. Went to Cap's and O. M. Wells and I appraised two stray heifers, then went to creek bottom and dug up some gooseberry bushes and set them out.

20th. Seventh Day, went to Hillsboro to take oath to said strays and then went to mill.

22nd. M. Paine and I went to Jonathan Hoskins' for some young apple trees. Dug some up and left them, then went part way home with John and Tom S.

23rd. Help Cap kill two hogs, and went after my wedge at Wells's.

26th. Went to Glasgow with Cap. Took ten dozen eggs, each 4 cents, and 17 pounds paper rags, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and traded for groceries. Brought home 25 apple trees and 6 cherry trees from J. Hoskins, and 5 for Wells.

27th. Seventh Day, hunting. Killed two ducks. Set out some of my trees.

29th. Also 30th, worked for O. M. Wells hand threshing and grubbing in his wheat field.

31st. Went to mill, got my grist, came home and fixed my dip net. Tom. L. and I went fishing and caught a few.

Fourth Month 1, 1858. Grubbing at home and ground my mattock.

2nd. Grubbed and helped Cap mark his hogs.

3rd. Grubbed. Packed away the meat. Killed four ducks, fix hen's nest, shelled some corn.

4th. First Day, went to Uncle William's and Anna and I came home.

5th. Grubbed, packed away the meat, and took Wells's borrowed flour home.

6th. Grubbing for Jonathan Hoskins to pay for apple trees.

7th. Rainy. Put some stalks on hen house.

8th. Went to Hillsboro with M. P. and came home and hauled a load of wood with his cattle.

9th. Tom and I went fishing, came home and fixed my boot, and went hunting.

10th. Seventh Day, fixed Anna's and Walter's shoes. Big Cedar Creek very high and washed away Sigler's dam.

12th. Set five apple trees and six cherry trees, then helped Tom L. make brush fence around a cow pasture on M. P.'s farm. Rainy.

13th. A snow. I finished Tom's coat.

14th. Also 15th, work on pasture brush fence.

16th. Commenced making garden. Sadly too wet. Sowed two rows of peas, some lettuce and cabbage seed, and grub.

17th. Took some corn to mill, got it ground, caught some fish in a dip net, and shot one duck.

18th. First Day, Thomas Siveter brought a pair of pants for me to make.

19th. Went with Anna to Cap's to make soap. Sewed some, and went to Jim Elarton's mill and took three bushels wheat with M. P. and caught some fish.

20th. Made soap. Finished Tom's pants.

21st. Went to Salem with said pants, and took a coat and pants to make for David Siveter. Stayed at Uncle William's that night.

22nd. Came home by the two bridges on account of high water, then took our meat out to dry it.

23rd. Hauled my corn out of the field, and hauled one load of wood. Cool and frosty nights.

24th. Seventh Day, killed two ducks at Weaver's ford. Watch fetched one out; the other being on the shore, he would not. L. and R. Wells and I crossed on Gill's raft and went round after it.

26th. Grubbed at home.

27th. Went to Cook's mill with M. P.'s oxen. Came home and commenced making David Siveter's coat.

28th, also 29th, worked at the same, and his vest and pants.

30th. At the same.

Fifth Month 1, 1858. Seventh Day, finished D. Siveter's clothes. In afternoon David and Thomas Savage came here and we went hunting and fishing.

3rd. Second Day. Rainy. I mended Tom's boots and Uncle's shoes, and went fishing.

4th. Tom and David went home, and took Dr.'s clothes.

5th. Went to Thomas McCreddie's to get some potatoes, and to J. Hoskins' to change some more eggs for Poland eggs, then went to Caleb Giberson's house raising, and husked some corn.

6th. Husked corn.

7th. Work on cow shed.

8th. Seventh Day. Went to Salem with M. Paine. Went home with Tom Savage and stayed all night.

9th. First Day, came home.

10th. Went to mill with Tom Lewis. I went to T. McCreadie's. Got 1 bushel potatoes, 25 cents, and grubbed some.

11th, also 12th, grubbed and burned brush at home.

13th. Grubbed for Jonathan Hoskins. Paid for my apple trees.

14th, and 15th, worked on Daniel Barger's coat, and cut a pair of pants for David Siveter. This is a very wet spring so far, and very late rainy now.

17th. Second Day, cow hunting.

18th. Finished D. Barger's coat, and coat and pants for Walter G. Savage. Cow stayed out all night again.

19th. Tom L. and I went fishing A. M. In P. M. M. Paine and I commenced on my cow pasture fence.

20th. Tom L. and I finished it, and cropped the left ear of my four calves and turned them out, and made a poker to put on the cow and put her in the pasture.

21st. Made pair of pants for David Siveter, and caught some fish.

22nd. Attended the law suit between M. Sigler and M. Paine, but gave notice of an appeal to a higher court and paid the costs.

23rd. First Day, painted a black-capped sparrow, and went to Salem with David Siveter's pants. Stayed all night.

24th. Bought pair pants and shoes. Took vest to make for David and went to Uncle William's. It being very rainy, stayed there all night.

25th. Came home by the bridge. Creek very high. Went fishing.

26th. Anna and I went to Jane Killebrew's quilting.

27th. Went on prairie after old cow and calves, then fishing and work on shed.

28th. Put fodder on shed. Came another hard storm. Lightning killed William Hopper's ox. I went fishing.

29th. Seventh Day, went to Hillsboro trading. Worked on David's vest, and fishing.

31st. Second Day. Work on D.'s vest.

Sixth Month 1, 1853. Finished the vest. Tom Lewis commenced plowing my ground.

2nd. Rainy. I filed my saw and ground cold chisel, and fished.

3rd. I went and helped dig a grave for P. W. Bennett's child (half an hour old). Thomas Savage and H. Sneath and his wife came here.

4th. Mending pair boots for Tom, and fished.

5th. Seventh Day, went part way. He came back on account of high water. In afternoon he tried another route and got home. M. Paine plowed two rounds in field. It being too wet he quit. I shelled corn. Cow got out but came back at night. I chopped some poles.

7th. Plowed some ground.

8th. Rainy. Cut out my pants. Went to Sigler mill to wait for M. Paine to take my meal home. He did not come. I fished.

9th. Nearly made said pants.

10th. About 4 o'clock in the morning M. Paine came here and called me up. I went to Salem to fetch Aunt Polly Garretson, M. P.'s wife being sick. Before we returned she gave birth to a son. Finished my pants, mowed some weeds, and commenced a piece of rail fence south of the house.

11th. Work on said fence. Morgan Paine sold his south 40 acres to a Mr. Brothers.

12th. Seventh Day, help M. P. plow my new ground.

14th. Work on fence. Also I commenced planting corn, Sixth Month 14.

15th. Planting corn.

16th. Went to hunt M. P.'s oxen. Found Pod, but Bolly hid in the brush and I could not find him. Afternoon Samuel Siveter came here and we went service berrying down to the creek. Planted some corn.

17th. Again hunted Paine's oxen, harrowed my new ground and planted some.

18th, also *19th,* planted corn and potatoes.

21st. Second Day. Finished planting my corn.

22nd. Carry rails and make fence west of house.

23rd. Forenoon, sick. Afternoon, work on rail fence.

24th. Anna and I went up to M. Paine's. Then I worked on my fence by the bars. That night Cook's flour mill was burned, supposed by incendiary. Also Sigler's buggy top cut in pieces, seat taken away, one spoke cut in two, one wheel taken off lumber wagon and big cable rope taken away. Old Burras suspected of the fire.

26th. Seventh Day, went to mill and then work on rail fence north. John and Thomas came and went home Sunday.

28th. Finished said fence, and spade garden.

29th. Third Day. Commence hoeing corn.

30th. Fourth Day, hoeing corn.

Seventh Month 1, 1858. Fifth Day, hoeing corn.

2nd. Fishing and went to M. Paine's and to mill. Carried home some flour.

3rd. Seventh Day, went to S. Gill's shop, and I. Conly fixed my steel-yard poise and made me an arrow spike. I hoed corn.

5th. Harvesting for Job Davis, \$1.00.

6th. Went to mill with Tom Lewis. We fetched home my wheat box, barrel, and shovel plow. I helped Tom load up a big cupboard. Hoed corn.

7th. Had Paine's oxen and put in my buckwheat and hoed corn.

8th. Morgan Paine moved his family to Salem. I worked on the road from N. Boley's to Sigler's mill, from thence up new road. W. F. Barger, Supervisor.

10th. Seventh Day, rainy. I went to Isaac Conley's to get some more rye straw. Hoed corn and fixed brush fence.

12th. Had Will and Harman Giberson to help me hoe corn.

13th. Hoed corn.

- 14th. Helped Caleb Giberson hoe corn.
- 15th. Commenced haying for O. M. Wells.
- 16th. Hoeing corn, poled beans, and sowed turnip seed.
- 17th. Seventh Day, rainy. Finished my straw hat. Went to D. Barger's for some rutabaga seed.
- 19th. Haying for O. M. Wells.
- 20th. Very rainy. Mend my pants and boots. Commenced hat for Walter G. Hoed melon patch.
- 21st. Went to Wells's. Ground our scythes and the boys and I went swimming. Came home and finished Walter's hat. At night skunk killed bob hen and five chicks.
- 22nd. Watch killed three skunks in brush fence. I trapped one old one at night. Rainy.
- 23rd. Shelled some corn and went to mill with Cap. Helped him catch and kill a sheep, and tried to catch another.
- 24th. Seventh Day, trying to catch one of Cap's sheep till noon, and could not. P. M., went to Hillsboro on Kid and traded eggs and lard for drygoods.
- 26th. Hoed corn and sowed turnips. Caught a cat fish, 2½ pounds.
- 27th. Rainy. Put rockers on chair, and hunted.
- 28th. Went to Wells's and went fishing. Hoed some and sowed turnips. Rained heavy that night.
- 29th. Went to creek.
- 30th, also 31st. Haying for O. M. Wells.
- Eighth Month, 1 1858. First Day.*
- 2nd. Rainy. Mend my boot and went to creek.
- 3rd. Made Walter a pair of shoes and went to creek.
- 4th, and 5th, and 6th. Haying for O. M. Wells, 75 cents per day.
- 7th. Seventh Day, fix my boot and went to creek hunting. Tom Savage came here and brought a brindle puppy for Wells, two months old.
- 9th. Through haying.
- 14th. Seventh Day. From the 10th to the 14th noon, threshing and haying for O. M. Wells. Very hot all this week. Rain this afternoon.
- 16th, also 17th, 18th and 19th. Haying for O. M. Wells.
- 20th. Went to Hillsboro and bought \$1.70 in goods at Dr. Allen's store on Wells's account.
- 21st. Seventh Day, at home. Fixed the stand, and hunting and went to Uncle William's and from there to the M. E. Camp meeting one mile west of Salem. Stayed until 23rd.
- 24th. Mowed weeds in corn field. Old cow broke out.
- 25th, also 26th, hunting cow. Could not hear of her.
- 27th. Went to trial of John Jolly, Benjamin Weaver, William Stanley, James Stanley, and Joseph Runyon, taken with a state's warrant for throwing eggs into the Masterson Schoolhouse, District No. 2, during a temperance lecture, tried before William Morris, J. P., fined, John Jolly, \$20; Benjamin Weaver, \$15; Joseph Runyon, \$10; James Stanley, \$8, and costs equally divided. William Stanley was acquitted. Going up to

said trial I heard of my cow. She was up at Frederic Endersby's. Went that evening to get her home. Drove her to Rock Creek and she ran away from me. David Seveter came.

28th. Seventh Day, David and I went to Endersby's. Cow was not there. We examined every gang of cattle we could see on the open prairie, but in vain. We then went to Fisher Haise's to wait for the cattle to come up in the evening. In about two hours we heard a bell, and again we went on the prairie, found her in a big gang of cattle, and got her out after some extra running and dodging. We then drove her as far as I. Conley's. There she hid in brush. We passed her by and went home. Then Anna and I went and found her again. Could not coax her. I. Conley helped us drive her home. Then I put a solid poker on her and went to rest.

30th. Went to Wells's with some corn, got some butter, moved the stove and set up lye leach.

31st. Mowing hungarian grass for Captain K.

Ninth Month 1, 1858. Mowed weeds in corn.

2nd. Went to Cap's. Saw Mathew B. Sparks and Sarah Jane Killebrew married. Stayed there all day.

3rd. Worked on the road north of Sigler's mill, and hunting.

4th. Seventh Day, hunting.

6th. A. M., work on schoolhouse well. P. M., went to town meeting. Voted antitax.

7th. Mowing weeds in corn.

8th. Rainy all day. Hunting.

9th. Work on my ticking pants, and gather hazelnuts.

10th. Chopped one log of hickory tree by road, then Arthur Bennett and I tried to find a line between him and me. Went to Wells's. He paid me \$10.50 in cash for haying.

11th. Seventh Day, split some rails and Leonidus Wells and I hunting.

13th. Shell some corn and took it to mill. Fix fence and commence a new one north of field.

14th. A little while working on fence. Rainy.

15th. Hunting and work on fence.

16th. Went to Salem. Came home same day.

Friday, Sep. 17.⁷ John Albert Savage, born 9:15 A. M., our second son. Had Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Brothers, Mrs. Killebrew, and Dr. J. B. Allen.

Saturday, Sep. 18. Kill first turkey of the season. Went to Uncle William's. Had Mr. P. W. Bennett's team. Aunt Mary could not come. Brought home a sow pig Uncle gave me. Got out the same night.

Sept. 20. Went to Cap's. Sent by him to Fairfield for flour. Got 100 pounds, \$3.00. I mowed grass for P. W. Bennett, and his wife took care of Anna.

Sep. 21. Picked some seed corn, and in house.

⁷At this point in the diary Mr. Savage discontinues the use of Friends' style as to dat's, etc., and uses the language generally prevalent in his locality.

Sep. 22. I went to Cap's and to creek. Commenced cutting up my corn.

Sep. 23. Hunting and cutting corn.

Sep. 24. In house and gathered seed corn, and some to grind.

Sat. Sep. 25. Cut corn and hunted.

Sep. 27. Corn cutting and in house.

Sep. 28. Cut corn.

Sep. 29. Fixed pig pen and went to Jacob Runyon's after Mary pig. Fixed fence and cut corn.

Sep. 30. Cut corn and fixed corn field fence.

Oct. 1, 1858. Tried to borrow a log chain to haul brush with Caleb Giberson's cattle, but could not get any. Mary pig and old cow got out. I cut some corn.

Sat. Oct. 2. Went to Hillsboro to trade 4 dozen eggs. Tom Savage came here.

Oct. 4. Mended a pair of shoes for Tom, and went part way home with him. I shot a duck and two squirrels.

Oct. 5. Hauling brush with said cattle, and fixed part of a fence.

Oct. 6. Rained. I fixed my shoe. The cattle ran away and caught the hook in my shoe tore one side of the sole off. Got some white oak bark for Anna, and hunting. Old cow out again.

Oct. 7. Anna very sick. Took cold and it settled inwardly. I was in the house all day.

Oct. 8. In house, and went to hunt a squirrel for Anna. Shot my second turkey this season. Got one squirrel, got some bark, and cut some corn.

Sat., Oct. 9. In house, and finished cutting corn, 24 shocks. Shot one prairie chicken in cherry tree.

Oct. 11. Went up on prairie to hunt old cow. Did not find her. Went to Thadeus Clark's, heard cow was north in timber.

Oct. 12. Rainy. Went to Cap's after my tools. Shell some corn and took it to mill and got it ground, then went to J. Runyon's and fetched Mary pig home again.

Oct. 13. Found cow on summer creek bottom, but could not drive her home. Then mowed some buckwheat.

Oct. 14. Went to T. Clark's to see if cow had come up. Had not, so I cut corn for Cap.

Oct. 15. Cut corn for Cap, and at night I went to Bennett's cotillion party.

Sat., Oct. 16. A. M., cut corn for Cap. P. M., went to school meeting and to T. Clark's.

Oct. 18. Rainy. Fixed cradle and hunting with Leonidus Wells.

Oct. 19. Finished cutting my buckwheat, and went to Job Davis' sale and brought old cow home. T. Clark had her in a lot.

Oct. 20. Cutting corn for Cap Killebrew $\frac{3}{4}$ of day.

Oct. 21. Went to Hillsboro, traded one dozen eggs for box of matches, and took an oilcloth cloak to make for Dr. James Boyd Allen. Also made hog pen.

Oct. 22. P. W. Bennett and I went north side of creek and mowed some grass to cover sheds. Set up my buckwheat. Gave Giberson notice that I should open the road on my east line.

Oct. 23. Went to mill and helped Bennett's drive a cow into their stable.

Sun., Oct. 24. John and Tom came here.

Oct. 25. Helped Bennett kill said cow. I mended John's boots at night. We went cooning. John and Tom went home. We killed two opossums.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST JUDGE OF IOWA

The first court ever held in Iowa was presided over by David Irvin. He was a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, and commenced the practice of law in that state, at Harrisonburg. He was a young man of much promise, and in 1834 was appointed by President Jackson, judge to officiate in that portion of what was then Michigan which lay west of the lakes. His district embraced the country extending west to the Missouri and White Earth rivers, and north to the northern boundary of the United States.

In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was organized and embraced all this country; and of the three Judges appointed for the new territory Irvin became one, and the district to which he was assigned embraced all that part of the territory which was west of the Mississippi River, and he came to Burlington and made it his home till the Territory of Iowa was organized. He then went back to Wisconsin, and by successive appointments he retained the judgeship there till that territory became a state. In 1848 that territory assuming a state government, his office expired and he removed to Texas where he resided till his death.

When Judge Irvin first came west it was comparatively one vast wilderness. At the time he took up his residence in Burlington, the place contained scarcely three hundred inhabitants, and there were only about ten thousand whites within the present limits of Iowa.—C. Negus in the *Dollar Monthly and Old Settlers Memorial*, Vol. 3, No. 6, p. 5, in Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.

AN ORIGINAL STUDY OF MESQUAKIE (FOX) LIFE

For a number of years Des Moines schools had taught Indian Life in a more or less desultory manner. Always dissatisfied with their inferior and inadequate aids, they were not satisfied with methods and results. With the beginning of the school year of 1927, Superintendent John W. Studebaker directed his assistant, Miss Bessie Bacon Goodrich, to consult with the curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa looking toward a plan with a definite course of study of Indian Life. This resulted in a selected group of teachers reading under Curator Harlan's direction for a number of months. He arranged a council of five of the oldest and most intelligent of the Mesquakie (or Fox) Indians from the so-called reservation in Tama county. George Young Bear, a full-blooded Mesquakie Indian, well trained in the Indian ways, graduate from Haskell Institute, served as interpreter.

The teachers continued their studies and interest in Indian Life and the following September an "Indian Life School" was conducted by Mr. Harlan assisted by Dr. Melvin Randolph Gilmore, then of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York City, in which Young Bear and Jim Poweshiek who had been present at the council, took part. A stenographic report of the school was made by Mrs. Harriett Card of the Historical Department staff, after the Indians became accustomed to talking with this group of teachers. The record of the council was compiled by Halla M. Rhode of the Department and George Young Bear. After it had been compiled, it was interpreted to Young Bear who acted as head of the council. He carefully corrected it. It was then re-written, and again interpreted to and approved by Young Bear. The original notes of the record of these meetings with the Mesquakie Indians are here published for the first time. It is believed to be a contribution of equal value with the demonstration made before the Des Moines, 1929, meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Like that,¹ it purports to reveal only one method of imparting

¹See ANNALS OF IOWA, Third Series, Vol. XVIII, No. 6, October, 1932.

to pupils in our schools through the teaching fraternity the facts available of Indian life, as these facts are in a present state of vanishment into our social culture and civilization.

COUNCIL OF MESQUAKIE INDIANS WITH DES MOINES
TEACHERS

On the morning of February 18, 1928, the selected group of Des Moines teachers headed by Miss Bessie Bacon Goodrich who had been studying under Mr. Harlan's direction, met in his office at the Historical Building for his instructions before their council with the Masquakie Indians. Curator Harlan with his keen insight and understanding of these Indians skillfully directed the teachers so that the Indian friends would feel comfortable in their presence and the information sought would be forthcoming easily.

At 12:30 P. M. February 18, 1928, the conference adjourned to Mr. Harlan's acreage near Altoona, where the party of Indians was found awaiting us in the wickiup. A tepee also had been set up to serve as a council lodge. It had been made warm by strewing straw on the ground on which blankets were spread, and in it the teachers were seated "Indian fashion."

Mr. Harlan brought Young Bear in, the oldest son of the last chief, Push e ton e qua, deceased, and Young Bear's son, George, who were presented to Miss Goodrich and her party of teachers.

Young Bear made a fire in the tepee. The party watched to see the methods used by an Indian to start a fire.

Mr. Harlan and Young Bear then invited half of the party at a time into the Indian wickiup for an Indian dinner. The wickiup was very cozy with straw and blankets on the ground and a fire in the center. The meal was cooked by the Indians on the open fire. It consisted of pork chops, dried "squaw" corn and beans, (all boiled together in an iron kettle), boiled squash, canned peaches, "squaw" bread and coffee.

The Indian party consisted of two men, Young Bear, sixty years, Fox; Shaw a ta, fifty-nine years, Fox; and three women, Qua ta che (Anna Kaasataak), seventy-two years, Fox; Wa so se a, eighty-five years old, Sauk; and Susie Eagle, Fox, a

young woman who cooked and served the meals, and Mr. Harlan's white friends. George Young Bear, interpreter, is a graduate of Haskell Institute.

The Indians explained to the teachers how the foods were prepared. In preparing corn the kernels were taken whole from the cob. Anciently they used, and now they prefer to use, a fresh water clam-shell—a muscle shell. When they have no shell they use a spoon, never a knife as white people do. By running the edge of the shell between the rows, the green kernels are “shelled” from the cob. Then it had been dried.

The pumpkin had been sliced through, forming rings. The rinds had been pared off, and the flesh, or pumpkin rings, were hung on a pole and dried; these half-dried, tough rings were braided, then the drying was continued until it was perfectly sundried.

Teachers: How do you make the bread?

Susie: Take some flour, put it in a wooden bowl, put a little baking powder and salt in the flour, and enough water to make a dough, make it into round, flat cakes, and fry in lard. The cakes are patted flat in the hands, pierced two or three times with the point of a knife, and then fried in deep fat to a golden brown.

It was explained that in the old days bread made from flour was not known, but that this was learned from the white man. The peaches and coffee had, of course, been bought as a concession to white tastes.

After dinner the party went up to the house and the conference continued.

Mr. Harlan: Young Bear, these friends have been teaching white boys and girls, first, how white people lived in the time my grandfather lived in Iowa in the earliest settlements. Now they wish to teach the same children how the Indians lived who were still here at and earlier than that time. Young Bear, you and I are about the same age, and we wish to talk about the Indians at the place, the time and earlier than our grandfathers when they were neighbors and friends.

Young Bear: Game was so plentiful they did not have to go but a short distance from the home. As game grew scarcer, they sent out scouts. They went on hunts when they gave a favorable report.

Mr. Harlan: When they went on hunts, did all your people go?

Young Bear: Some stayed at home to look after things. The game from the hunt was divided with the ones who stayed at home.

Mr. Harlan: Do just the Indian men go hunting?

Young Bear: The women are very useful on a hunting party. They dress the game, prepare the hides, and keep the clothing in repair.

Mr. Harlan: How is the meat prepared?

Young Bear: There are different ways of preparing the meat. Stick it on sticks around the fire; or have four forked stakes with sticks laid across in the forks, and lay the meat on that, above the fire. Thus it cooks and dries. A third way—slice it thin, lay it on poles and dry in sun.

Mr. Harlan: How were the skins tanned?

Young Bear: The women do all the work about the camp. They get the water and wood. They cook and prepare the game. They make the clothes. Wa so se a knows how to tan the skins, for she tanned them, and will answer.

Wa so se a: Take a deer skin and wrap around a pole that has been driven slantingly in the ground. With an edged tool scrape off all the hair. Hang up to dry on framework. Shape a stick with an edge, scrape the dried skin with this until it is soft. Take the brains of any animal, put in a vessel, add as much water as brains, dip the dry skins up and down in this mixture until it is soaked. Hang it up and let it slightly dry, beat with stick until soft, continue doing so until dry. The skin will become white and ready to use.

To tan the skin we make a pit one or two feet deep with a small and shallow hole beside it. Put a framework of sticks over the pit, almost like a little wickiup, then stretch the skin over this. Put the wood of the sumac or a vine (name unknown) and set it afire; the smoke will brown the tanned skin. When one side is brown turn over and brown the other side. Feed the fire through the small hole at the side.

Mr. Harlan: Were the men's clothes made of this?

Wa so se a: The shirt, the leggings and moccasins were made of this, and for the women a skirt and blouse and moc-

casins. If any was left it was saved and made into something else.

Mr. Harlan: Did they make the children's clothes from this?

Young Bear: They made everything from this for every one. They even made dolls and balls for the children to play with.

Mr. Harlan: Would they make clothes for the very young baby?

Wa so se a: They pick the softest skin for the little baby. When it is first born they have ready the soft lint from the cat tail flag, and line the skin with this and lay the new-born baby in it and wrap the skin around it.

Mr. Harlan: How soon do they begin making clothes for the children?

Young Bear: They make them right away, and some of the clothes are made before the baby is born.

Mr. Harlan: If any one was taken sick on a hunt, what did they do?

Young Bear: They seldom took sick; but if they did, they would send back to the main village for the medicine man. He would come and take care of the sick man until he was able to go back to the village.

Mr. Harlan: Were there ever any babies born on a hunting expedition?

Young Bear: Yes, because the women went with the men on these hunts. I was born while my folks were on a hunt on Coon River.

Mr. Harlan: Did they send for the medicine man when the babies were born?

Young Bear: No, the women were taken care of by their women friends who understood how to care for them.

Mr. Harlan: Did the Indians use much color in their ornaments?

Young Bear: Yes, they had color.

Mr. Harlan: What was their favorite color?

Young Bear: Yellow and black. They used yellow leggings with black stripes.

Mr. Harlan: What other colors did they have for ornaments?

Young Bear: Red, blue, purple, black, green and yellow. I used to mix colors to get tints. They got their blue, red and yellow paint from clay. They came to where Des Moines now is for red clay. The Indians liked colors. They painted their faces. Now they have given it up, because the white people paint their faces.

Mr. Harlan: Did a boy or girl wear the same designs as ornaments?

Young Bear: (He misunderstood the question). You distinguish a boy or girl by the clothes they wear. A boy would never wear skirts, and a girl would never wear leggings.

Mr. Harlan: In the designs of the ornaments of the tribe would there be any that a boy should wear and a girl should not?

Young Bear: No, the design would be the same.

Mr. Harlan: In a group of children, some of them Mesquakie, some Sioux, some Chippewa, could you tell the tribe of each?

Young Bear: Yes.

Mr. Harlan: Could the clans be distinguished?

Young Bear: No, but each clan has a mark used on the grave of the dead to distinguish the clan.

Mr. Harlan: Could they not wear these designs on the clothes of the living?

Young Bear: No, that would not be proper. These symbols are sacred and used only for the dead.

Mr. Harlan: Besides paint and porcupine quills, what did they use for ornaments?

Young Bear: There are a great many things that can be used for ornaments. The most highly valued are those hardest to obtain.

Mr. Harlan: Does a child under ten years of age use ornaments?

Young Bear: They do not have to be of a certain age. Sometimes very small babes have many ornaments. This shows the mother's love for a child. The more a mother loves her babe the prettier the things she gets for him. We owe our lives to our mothers. From the very beginning the love of the mother for her child is so great that she cares for him, and that carries

through all the child's life. This is why all the Indian men respect the women. We would not be what we are if it had not been for the love of our mothers. Men are taught to respect women more highly than anything else.

Mr. Harlan: Do they have any kind of music in the tribe?

Young Bear: There are many different kinds of music. The Indian shows his feelings by music.

Mr. Harlan: Could the songs of different tribes be distinguished from each other?

Young Bear: Each tribe has its own songs, different from every other tribe.

Mr. Harlan: Do the songs have words, or just syllables?

Young Bear: Both. Some have words, some syllables. Some that have words have stories in connection with them.

Mr. Harlan: Can you play a song on the flute that has words, then sing it, and afterward tell the story?

Here Young Bear played a love song, Frank Shawata and Young Bear sang it, and Young Bear told the story of it: A maiden who all her life had looked down on folks, grew older and all the young men passed her by. She seemed far away from every one, so she sang this song.

Mr. Harlan asked about the word "far away."

Young Bear: They did not use such a word in this song, but instead used a comparison. It was as if the maiden was in a high tree, away from every one. It tells how she grew too old to attract any man and how she looked down and saw she was never happy.

Mr. Harlan: We were camping near Vinton one time with some of our Indian friends, including Ruth Poweshiek and her baby Richard. One day Richard grew very fretful, and Sam Slick, the son of Wa so se a, a very large man weighing perhaps 250 pounds, took the baby and, rocking him in his arms back and forth sang an Indian lullaby, and soon the baby was asleep. I am wondering if Qua ta che would feel like singing this song for us?

Qua-ta-che (after a long silence): I was trying to think of the lullaby Sam Slick sang at Vinton, but I cannot sing it because all my friends are gone and I am alone.

Young Bear then sang the Mule Dance, and during the song Qua ta che imitated the mule.

Mr. Harlan: Has the song words?

Young Bear: No, only syllables.

Mr. Harlan: Some have words, and some songs only syllables. However, when I go to Dr. Medbury's church, and I hear his trained choir, often I cannot understand what they say, and yet I feel the meaning of the words in music. Can we not get a feeling from this music of our Indian friends, though we cannot understand their words or syllables?

Are the children taught these songs?

Young Bear: Yes.

Mr. Harlan: Are there any special songs that the children are taught?

Young Bear: No. They learn the ones they are interested in.

Mr. Harlan: How did the children get their training?

Shawata: Each child is taught to obey his parents, and when they talk the child is to listen and try to learn.

Mr. Harlan: Does the child have any way of learning besides this?

Shawata: Yes, there are certain men in the tribe who know more about one subject than any other, such as hunting, religion, etc. Each man calls all the children together for an evening and instructs them. Some evenings the family of one lodge visits another. The older people do all the talking. They tell the stories, the legends, and tales of the old days. They devote the whole evening to one subject where they tell legends. The children are supposed to listen, and not interrupt in any way.

Mr. Harlan: How long does this keep up?

Young Bear: Sometimes half of the night, sometimes all night, sometimes only a short time. It depends on their hosts. The host would suggest that they quit talking, or he would suggest something else, and that means that the talk should end. The visitors understand this and they go back to their own wickiup.

Mr. Harlan: "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbor's house, lest he weary of thee, and so hate thee?"

Young Bear: Indians are seldom in want, because they can

go anywhere and find food. The plants can be found everywhere. If you go to the streams you can find fish. When hard times come, they know they can take care of themselves.

Mr. Harlan: Do you remember any of the legends you heard in your childhood?

Young Bear: Yes, I can remember a great many.

Mr. Harlan: Once when I was trapping with you, you tried to tell me a legend of a man leaning on his spear. Can you remember the story and tell it to us?

Young Bear: Yes, I will tell it the best I know how.

Once upon a time there was a small boy who lived with his grandfather. One day he went to a great dance where there were many Indians dancing. Out at the edge of the yard he saw a warrior leaning on a large bow, with a spear point in one end. He wore a buffalo robe, held on him by basswood string. The boy admired him so much that he wanted to look just like him, so he went back to the wickiup and asked his grandfather for a large bow with a spearpoint on one end. His grandfather promised him the bow, then the boy asked for a buffalo robe; his grandfather also promised him the robe. Then the boy asked for a basswood string, then the grandfather understood what the boy wanted. So he told his grandchild, "Grandchild, I understand just what you want. You want to look just like the great warrior. You cannot look like him just by asking for a buffalo robe and bow. There are so many things and so many rules that you must follow, in order to gain the things that you have made up your mind to be." And the boy understood. So he gave his promise that he will observe and follow whatever his grandfather tells him to. From then on he obeyed his grandfather. He was taught to be good to every one, and he was made to fast, and all through his life he was taught to seek what is right. He was very careful to do what he was told by his grandfather, and so one day while he was out alone he was spoken to by the spirit, and he knew that he was blessed, and had received his reward. So he went back to the wickiup and told his grandfather. His grandfather understood that he had received his reward. From then on he became the greatest warrior. He led all their war parties. He was leader of all the warriors. He even went out sometimes

single-handed and took the villages. There was one time he came upon a great dance lodge of another tribe, and as he peeped in he saw a circle of great warriors. As he stood leaning on his bow at the door he looked through the circle of warriors and saw that there wasn't a single one that he could not overcome. He knew he was greater than any of them. However, in the middle of the circle he saw one warrior that he was not sure of. He felt that warrior might be greater. When the warrior saw him they whispered that here was a great warrior, and that they would fight him, but as they danced up to him they were all afraid. One warrior was not afraid. He took the pipe and the tomahawk; he danced the pipe dance. He circled around, flourishing the tomahawk, and offering the pipe to his friends. He danced around the circle once, twice, three times; each time he passed our great warrior. Finally, the fourth time he flourished the tomahawk at the warrior; the warrior seized it and killed him, and the rest of the warriors ran. He killed as many as he could catch; the warriors who escaped looked back. They saw he was alone, and came back. When he saw them coming he saw he must hide, which he did. The warriors searched the lodge the rest of the night, and all through the next day. There was a black dog curled up asleep beneath a bench, and the warrior was beneath it. However, a few of the warriors tried to chase the dog away, but he would not move. That night the warrior made his escape. While he was under the dog he changed himself to a snake, for he had the power to change himself to anything he wished.

Mr. Harlan asked the teachers if they had any questions.

A teacher: He spoke of the boy wanting to be good and wanting to do good, yet he became a great warrior. Is it their idea that to do good one must be a warrior?

Young Bear: All the children are taught to do things that are right, and to do good to every one, and when it becomes time for them to defend their homes they are never afraid. They must at times defend themselves, as well as the women and children, and also their hunting grounds. So these men become our great warriors.

A teacher: Why did they fast?

Young Bear: Every child had to fast. Fasting means some-

times punishment, sometimes it is not for punishment. If a child is very ambitious, he must show the Great Spirit by fasting. All through childhood the parents teach the child to observe a certain rule, and the child is taught to respect the older people. Children should not mock any one, especially old people. It is not right to laugh at them, but to pity them. Therefore, each child is carefully watched. If he does anything that is not right, or breaks any of the rules, he is made to fast from one to several days. When a child wishes to become great, he must learn it through fasting. In this way some fast for several days at a time, until he receives the blessing. We understand many of the things that we cannot see. In this way (through fasting) we receive the understanding. The Great Spirit teaches those that are earnest. Many of our ceremonies have their beginnings through those who fast. That is why, to this day, we are able to have all the ceremonies and receive the reward of the fuller life from the Great Spirit. We see the future through those who fast, and we all believe. It was once said that a certain man received his blessing, and he was made to see the future. He foretold that men will live to go swiftly over the ground, to fly, and to live in the water as the fish. When that time comes man will think that he is greater than the Great Spirit. When that time comes man will think he knows more than God. Children will marry. Children will preach in the churches, and tell their old folks what to do. When that time comes the end of all things is close at hand. That is why people should hold fast to the religion they know is right. There are two roads, one narrow, which leads to God, the other wide, that leads to the Devil.

RECESS

The films, "Story of Mesquakie Life on Reservation at Tama," which has been collected by the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa during a period of five years were shown. After this the Indians and teachers were given a chicken feast by Mr. Harlan, and the conference adjourned to meet again at some future time.

Read to Young Bear February 29, 1928, and approved by him.



J. Ellen Foster

From a photograph by John Buell, Geneseo, Illinois.

JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER

BY DAVID C. MOTT

During the 1880's J. Ellen Foster was Iowa's most prominent woman. A half century ought to be enough time to elapse so that an unbiased estimate could be made of her. There is no disputing the fact that she greatly impressed public opinion in the state during that decade, and she deserves a permanent place in the list of Iowa's notable people.

Judith Ellen Foster was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 3, 1840. Her parents were Jotham and Judith (Delano) Horton, both of Puritan ancestry. Her father was for thirty years a Methodist minister, in his early career with the Methodist Episcopal church, but being too radically anti-slavery for the then governing authority of that church, he resigned from it and entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodists. Both parents were devotedly religious, and rigidly followed the lines of duty as they understood them. The daughter was educated in public school and in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Linea, New York. Her parents died almost before she reached womanhood. She spent some time with a sister in Boston, and for some years taught school. Guided by the influence of her parental home in which she spent her early years, as well as by her natural impulses, she was devotedly religious. Church and Sunday school work appealed to her and she soon became active in these lines and did much mission and relief work among the poor. These things came to her naturally because of the abundance of her sympathies.

Being in Chicago in mission work she met in 1869 a young lawyer, E. C. Foster, of Clinton, Iowa, to whom she was married some time during the same year. Mr. Foster had been admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1867, and at Clinton in 1869 when he removed to that city.¹

Mr. and Mrs. Foster established their home at Clinton, he continuing his law practice and she helping him in office work. She became interested in the study of law, and being encour-

¹*Hist. of Clinton Co., Iowa*, Western Hist. Co., Chgo., 1879, p. 436.

aged and aided by Mr. Foster, she was admitted to the bar at Clinton in 1872,² occasionally helped her husband in the trial of cases, and was thought to be the first woman in Iowa who was actually engaged in practice. She was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa October 20, 1875,³ being the fourth woman admitted to practice before that tribunal.⁴

Their domestic life was happy. Two children were born into their home. They were active in church and Sunday school work and Mrs. Foster's inclination toward mission work led her to help among the unfortunate. Clinton at that time was a great lumbering town, rafting and milling lumber. That brought into its life a large number of rather rough and freedom-loving transient frontiersmen. The government enumeration of 1870 found Clinton to have a population of 6,129, and Lyons, on its immediate north, 4,088. The towns were new, business was booming, and conditions those of the frontier.

The one condition that at this time entered largely into the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Foster was that of the saloon question. Iowa at this time had a prohibition law which had been amended to allow the sale of ale, wine and beer as beverages, and cities and towns were authorized to levy special taxes on places where intoxicants were sold. The code of 1873 strengthened the law by prohibiting the sale of these beverages to minors, intoxicated persons, and persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated.⁵ In a growing young city with its regulations of law and order not very well established, where a very large proportion of the people drank, and where the saloons were numerous and competing for business, it was natural that law violations on the part of the saloon keeper would be frequent, and also that many cases of suffering resulted among families of those who drank to excess. It was natural that Mr. Foster should be retained in damage cases against saloon keepers, and it was but natural that Mrs. Foster should help him in the prosecutions, and natural that she should join in rescue work among the poor, be active in the Ladies' Temper-

²*Who's Who in Am.*, 1908-09, p. 656.

³Records in the office of clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

⁴For the first three women admitted, see footnote, *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Third Series, XVI, p. 468.

⁵See *Iowa, Its History and Its Foremost Citizens*, by Johnson Brigham, 1916, Vol. I, p. 217.

ance Aid Society of Clinton, and join with the crusaders in their visits to the saloons in their attempts to persuade drinkers to reform and dealers to shut up shop.

As a protest against drinking conditions in those years and in an effort to check or eradicate them, there grew up several great temperance movements or organizations, among them the Sons of Temperance, the Washingtonian Society, the Good Templars, the Blue Ribbon Movement, the Crusaders, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. There were many eloquent lecturers against the use of strong drink. Series of meetings were frequently held in towns and cities, some of them partaking of the quality of religious revival meetings. Some of the lecturers were reformed drunkards. John B. Gough and Francis Murphy were among the more noted.

In a town where the saloon business was popularly approved, its interests were rather jealously defended, as indicated by the following newspaper clipping: "Our saloon keepers are naturally disgusted at the manner in which the courts treat their rights."⁶

The activities of the women and their organizations is evident from the following quotation: "The Ladies' Temperance Aid Society of Clinton have petitioned the council to strictly prohibit the sale of all liquors within the city. The petition bearing 1200 names, men and women, was referred, and we presume the license of dealers in ale, beer and native wine will be set at a good high figure."⁷

In Clinton the city council began to get busy, thinking, perhaps, to balance the budget, or to keep down the number of drinking places, as appears in the following: "Liquor licenses in Clinton have just been advanced from \$50 to \$100 per year."⁸

Saloons seem to have been quite popular in Lyons, as shown by the following: "Up to the present time thirty-eight government licenses have been taken out by saloon keepers of Lyons since May 1st."⁹

The Crusaders, women who went in groups to the saloons

⁶*Lyons Mirror*, as reprinted in the *DeWitt Observer*, May 1, 1874.

⁷*Ibid.*, May 1, 1874.

⁸*Ibid.*, May 8, 1874.

⁹*Lyons Advertiser*, as reprinted in the *DeWitt Observer*, May 22, 1874.

to hold meetings and pray and speak, evidently caused sympathy for the cigar makers: "We suppose the Crusaders of this section will be gratified to learn that their operations have caused the discharge of some thirty cigar makers in Lyons. Their trade has been greatly injured, in fact, it has been almost ruined, while the sale of beer and wine has been but little affected so far."¹⁰

As a reflection of the atmosphere of the times and the movements of emotions, the following is along the same subject: "A German saloon keeper in Maquoketa says: 'Ven I goes to mine bed I sleeps not goot. I dream in mine head dat I hears dem vimens braying and singing in mine ears dot Jesus loves me. Dot bothers me so I got right straight up and valk on the floor and take anudder glass of beer.'¹¹

As illustrative of attempted prosecutions, witness the following: "Last week Mrs. Foran, through her attorneys, Corning & Grohe, commenced suit against Wm. Defreest on three counts—selling liquor, exposing for sale, and keeping a nuisance—before Justice Mathews of Clinton. Defreest crossed the Mississippi and is dwelling with friends in Fulton. Compromise is talked of, but had not been arrived at yesterday. Meanwhile the saloon is closed."¹²

That Mr. and Mrs. Foster were identified with temperance agitation is evidenced by the following news item: "We had the pleasure of meeting Judge Darling and E. C. Foster, and their ladies, of Clinton, in DeWitt Sunday evening."¹³ J. S. Darling, a lawyer of Clinton, delivered a temperance lecture at DeWitt on this occasion.

Prosecutions were evidently being attempted as shown by the following interesting item: "A big crop of indictments against liquor sellers is looked for as a part of the result of the labors of the grand jury now sitting at the Court House. Many men of the county have been cited to tell what they know of the traffic, and where they got their little habituals. Times have changed somewhat with witnesses; some ten years ago a similar summons—or expectation of it—sent several of

¹⁰*Ibid.*, May 22, 1874.

¹¹*Delmar Clipper-Journal*, as reprinted in the *DeWitt Observer*, May 22, 1874.

¹²*Lyons Mirror*, as reprinted in *DeWitt Observer*, May 22, 1874.

¹³*DeWitt Observer*, May 22, 1874.

our business men to Illinois for a few days, but now they report to the Court House. Philosophers must account for the change, and decide whether it is an encouraging one or not.'"¹⁴

Up to this time, June, 1874, we have no evidence that Mrs. Foster had appeared on the platform in general addresses. She had been a Sunday school teacher since before she reached womanhood, had been a mission worker, and a worker in women's temperance societies of various cities, and doubtless had acquired the habit of thinking while before an audience. Besides, she had a good education and had had some experience in the practice of law in association with her husband. So we are not surprised at finding in the *DeWitt Observer* of June 5, 1874, the following announcement: "One of the best temperance lectures we ever listened to was delivered in the M. E. Church last Sabbath evening by Mrs. Foster of Clinton. The house was filled to overflowing. The audience was delighted with the lecture."

In the *DeWitt Observer* of August 7, 1874, in news copied from the *Lyons Mirror* we find a communication signed "G" which reads as follows: "We have an Elizabeth Cady Stanton in our midst. Last Sabbath evening I went to Clinton to hear Mrs. Foster lecture on temperance. The several congregations combined filled the church to its utmost capacity. She gave one of the best addresses upon this subject I ever heard. It really appears to me she is equal to any lady orator in the United States."

In its issue of August 14, 1874, the *DeWitt Observer*, in items quoted from the *Wheatland News*, has the following: "At a meeting of the Wheatland Temperance Society last evening a vote was passed that Mrs. E. C. Foster of Clinton be invited to deliver a temperance address to our citizens at the next meeting of the society. Mrs. Foster, whose heart is in the great work of temperance reform, is one of the most talented and entertaining lecturers among the women of our country."

The subsequent number of the *Wheatland News*, as reproduced by the *DeWitt Observer*, says of the lecture: "A good audience gathered at the hall last evening to hear Mrs. E. C. Foster. We have not space to give an extended notice of her

¹⁴*Lyons Mirror*, as reprinted in the *DeWitt Observer*, June 5, 1874.

lecture. It could scarcely be called a temperance lecture. It was an earnest and impressive pleading in behalf of the victims of the rum traffic. She spoke like a woman whose heart was burdened with the overwhelming weight of the cause she advocated. Her words were earnest, truthful, burning, eloquent."

Thus it appears Mrs. Foster had attained a local reputation as a very effective and eloquent temperance orator, and was in demand in her section of the state. The spirit of reform was growing, and the liquor dealers, accustomed to having things pretty much their own way, were alarmed. At such times there are often irresponsible and radical persons sympathizing with one side or the other, and lawlessness is in danger of occurring. In its issue of October 2, 1874, the *DeWitt Observer* records this act of arson and its comment: "The residence of Mrs. Foster, the temperance lecturer of Clinton, was burned down one night last week. It is laid at the door of the saloon keepers. This is no new mode of warfare with them."

We have been able to find but little further comment on that ruthless event. In one of her speeches appearing in the papers ten years later Mrs. Foster alludes to it saying they lost everything in the house, even to precious keepsakes of their children. We were not able to discover that the vandals were detected or prosecuted. But she was not long suppressed. It heralded her name to the public and helped give her more than a state-wide reputation.

In the next month, November, 1874, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at a meeting in Cedar Rapids and Mrs. Foster was elected corresponding secretary of the state organization. She was also selected as one of the delegates to the national meeting in Cleveland. It was then that she met Miss Frances E. Willard who was at the head of the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The two became great friends and Miss Willard urged Mrs. Foster to go on the platform and devote herself to the cause of prohibition. It took but little persuading. She was made superintendent of the department of legislation of the national organization.

On her way home from attending the Cleveland convention she stopped in Chicago and was called upon to speak briefly

at a temperance meeting. According to the *DeWitt Observer* of November 27, the *Chicago Journal* said of it: "Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Clinton, Iowa, made a most impressive speech of ten minutes, expressing herself with sense and kindness. Her oratory was admirable, her manner simple, earnest and effective. Her friends predict a career in the best sense for this pleasing, level-headed attorney from Iowa."

In its issue of December 4, 1874, the *DeWitt Observer* quotes the *Clinton Daily Herald* as saying: "Mrs. J. Ellen Foster spoke to the largest audience she ever addressed at Iowa City last Sunday evening and on Monday afternoon she lectured before the Law Department of the State University."

Mrs. Foster was now fully entered on her public life. She was busy the next few years organizing local branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union over Iowa, speaking in churches as well as in public buildings, everywhere denouncing the rum power and advocating prohibition. The years of the 1870's were years of agitation on that question.

At a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Burlington in October, 1878, Mrs. Foster proposed an amendment to the Constitution of Iowa prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The idea was soon endorsed by the State Temperance Alliance and other temperance organizations, and taken up by the politicians.¹⁵

The following from the *Muscatine Journal* as quoted in the *Burlington Gazette* of December 3, 1879, gives a mental picture of her as a speaker at that time: "Last Friday evening Mrs. Foster spoke at Wilton on the subject of the 'Constitutional Amendment.' She is a very clear and forcible speaker; her manner remarkably easy and winning. She is a fine looking woman, and the first impression of her audience is at once prepossessing. She spoke two hours. Objectors to her position will find their match when they attempt to answer her. Trained as a lawyer, she is enabled to present her thoughts in a very convincing manner."

Mrs. Foster was now superintendent of temperance legislation for the state organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The goal was a constitutional amendment. In

^{15A} *History of the People of Iowa*, by Cyrenus Cole, p. 417.

1880 the General Assembly adopted a joint resolution proposing a prohibition amendment and the assembly of 1882 agreed to the proposed amendment and fixed June 27 of that year as the date when it should be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors. During the continuous struggle Mrs. Foster was very much in evidence at the sessions of the legislature and before the people. She was a leader among those who believed that prohibition was the way to control the liquor business, and constitutional prohibition at that.

"In the foreground of this long contest from 1846 to 1882 were Hiram Price, John Mahin, Benjamin F. Gue, Charles C. Nourse and James F. Wilson; also a group of women led by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Mary J. Aldrich, Mrs. L. D. Carhart, Mrs. Florence Miller, Mrs. Martha C. Callanan, Mrs. Marion H. Dunham and others."¹⁶

The amendment was adopted by a majority of 29,759 votes. One month after the adoption of the amendment by the people the State Temperance Alliance held a great convention in Des Moines, July 27, 1882, attended by delegates from nearly all the counties of the state. Former State Senator Aaron Kimball of Cresco presided and B. F. Wright of Charles City was secretary. There was naturally much jubilation. A committee was appointed to examine into and report to the convention the legal status of the liquor traffic of the state, in view of the prohibitory amendment having recently been adopted, and to suggest what additional legislation was necessary, if any, for a successful enforcement of the amendment. The committee was J. A. Harvey, C. C. Nourse, William Phillips, H. W. Maxwell, and J. Ellen Foster. An address to the saloon keepers of the state was issued, signed by D. R. Lucas, S. N. Fellows, J. P. Pinkham, J. Ellen Foster and Mary J. Aldrich. It called on the liquor dealers to observe and obey the law as embodied in the amendment. It suggested a special session of the legislature, but did not urge it. Mrs. Foster was a star speaker at this convention and was received with great applause.¹⁷

In April, 1883, the Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring the amendment had not been legally submitted to the

¹⁶*Iowa, Its History and Its Foremost Citizens*, by Johnson Brigham, Vol. I, p. 218.

¹⁷*Iowa State Register*, July 28, 1882.

electors, and that it had not become a part of the Constitution. Then came a contest for statutory prohibition. The Republican party was the dominant political party in Iowa in those days. It met in a great state convention on June 27, 1883, just one year from the day the prohibition amendment had been adopted by the people. It was apparent the temperance people had captured the convention. However, it moved with a spirit of tolerance. Hon. John A. Kasson was temporary chairman and Col. David B. Henderson, permanent chairman. The platform declared: "We accept the result of that election * * * as the verdict of the people in favor of constitutional and statutory prohibition," and proceeded to pledge the party to the enactment of a prohibitory law by the next General Assembly.

If Mrs. Foster had been non-partisan up to this time, she thought there remained no reason for her now to remain so, and from that time on she was ardently Republican. Prohibition being in her mind the chief public issue, the one nearest her heart and the one to which she was devoting her life, and the Republican party having championed that cause even in the face of political danger, and as the Democratic party was favoring license, it was but natural for her to make that decision.

The State Temperance Alliance called a convention to meet at Des Moines on January 23 and 24, 1884. It was very largely attended. Hon. Henry O. Pratt, a former congressman from Charles City but at that time a prominent preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, presided. Resolutions were adopted commending Governor Sherman in his "unequivocal and manly stand * * * on the prohibition question," and expressing confidence that the General Assembly, which was then in session, would promptly meet the wishes of the people as expressed in the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. Many able speakers addressed the convention, among them being Attorney General A. J. Baker, Rev. H. O. Pratt, Bishop John F. Hurst of the M. E. Church, Rev. Henry Wallace, Dr. George F. Magoun, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and none with more favor than Mrs. Foster. Concerning this convention the Iowa State Register in its issue of January 25 said editorially:

"Observers who are veteran in attendance of Iowa meetings say that this was the intellectual equal of any which has been held in the state." The General Assembly, which was in session at this time, enacted a prohibitory law before its adjournment, although the measure passed the House by a bare majority.

Mrs. Foster by this time had become an open advocate for the Republican party, and in doing so there was broken in 1888 that close personal friendship and co-operative relations between her and Miss Frances E. Willard. The policy of the latter was to support what was known as the "Third Party," or the Prohibition party. Mrs. Foster, believing prohibition was now within the grasp of the people of Iowa, and with the leading political party supporting it, thought she ought personally to support and help strengthen that party. She advised, however, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to become non-partisan as an organization, urging the members to exercise their individual judgments politically. This caused a division of the W. C. T. U. into two rival organizations, Mrs. Foster becoming president of the non-partisan division.

During the 1884 political campaign Mrs. Foster was in great demand as a speaker, not only in Iowa, but made many addresses in other states, speaking under the auspices of the Republican National Committee. She was in especial demand in the western states. She was an admirer of Mr. Blaine, who was the nominee that year. For the next ten years she delivered hundreds of addresses, speaking in all parts of the United States, frequently on politics, but oftener on temperance, on which she spoke in many churches, as well as in public halls.

In 1888 she organized and became president of the Woman's National Republican Association and did effective work for the party. In 1892 she revived the association, and in the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis that year she was called to the platform before that great assembly and presented the cause of the woman's association. While not devoting time to the cause of woman suffrage, yet her speeches for temperance, for prohibition, and her political addresses helped greatly in making woman conscious of herself politically.

Some time in the 1880's Mr. and Mrs. Foster removed to Washington, D. C., he receiving an appointment in the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Foster, however, continued to frequently deliver addresses in Iowa, both on temperance and on politics. In 1887 she had a trip of several weeks in Europe. Because of her reputation as a mission worker President McKinley appointed her to inspect sanitation in soldiers' barracks during the Spanish-American War and recommend improvements. She accompanied the Taft Commission to the Philippines in 1900 to study conditions of women and children there, and took a trip around the world, continuing her study especially in China and India. In 1902 Secretary Hay appointed her a representative of the United States to the International Red Cross Conference at St. Petersburg. In 1906 President Roosevelt appointed her to study conditions of woman and child workers throughout the nation. In 1908 she was appointed a special agent of the United States Department of Justice to inspect the prisons both federal and state with respect to the condition of women prisoners. In this latest of her public duties she visited Iowa in the performance of her work. Her death occurred in Washington, August 11, 1910, and burial was at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Thus ended the life of one of America's noted women, one who by her residence in and service for Iowa honored the state.

The noted reformer, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Melrose, Massachusetts, said of her: "Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's name is inseparably associated with this reform [temperance] in all parts of our land. For many years she has toiled with unflagging interest in this great movement for a higher civilization."¹⁸

Senator Dolliver once said of her: "She will find an enthusiastic audience wherever she goes. When she returned from her trip around the world I advised her to go on the platform again and share the lessons she had learned with the people. Mrs. Foster is not in the slightest degree mannish, neither is she womanish. She is herself in love with the subject she presents. Her hearers are carried away with her eloquence and forget whether she is a man or a woman."¹⁹

¹⁸William B. Allison collection of private letters in the Historical, Memorial and Art Department on Iowa.

¹⁹*Register and Tribune*, August 12, 1910.

At the time of her death the *Register and Leader* gave editorially the following just estimate of her: "Mrs. Foster was an interesting and forceful woman and tremendously in earnest upon the temperance question. In her day, Iowans were either her loyal friends or her bitter enemies, because she was on the firing line of a bitter struggle. She came in for much unkind criticism because she was a new woman in old-fashioned times, but posterity must be kinder to her than her own generation, because she deserves it."

EDITOR HAS TOO MANY CALLERS

We have of late found it almost impossible to get sufficient time by ourselves to write a respectable portion of editorial. Our friends have recently taken such a wonderful liking to us, that they appear determined that we shall never feel sorrow because of solitude. This is certainly very kind in them, but it is not exactly justice to our subscribers, nor to ourselves, to take from us that time which should be devoted to the duties of our station. We are at all suitable times very glad to see our friends, but in candor we must say that there is a proper time for everything, and we should think, not exactly in place to visit an editor when he is engaged in his editorial duties.—*Warsaw Signal*. In *Bloomington* [now Muscatine, Ia.] *Herald*, Feb. 11, 1842. In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.

TRAVELING TO THE MIDDLE WEST IN 1838

Dr. Henry B. Young of Burlington, Iowa, for over fifty years a practicing physician, lately presented to the Historical Department a copy of a diary his father, Dr. John A. Young, wrote during a trip he made from Chillicothe, Ohio, to Monmouth, Illinois, where he established a medical practice which he successfully conducted for thirty-five years. Dr. John A. Young was born in Chillicothe February 1, 1812, and was the only child of William and Mary McKnight Young. The father owned a tanyard and the son in due time mastered the tanner's trade, then went to Philadelphia where he spent a year in converting tanned hides into commercial leather. In those days that was all done by hand, and was a real art. Having finished acquiring the trade he returned home and in 1836 visited a maternal uncle in Xenia, Ohio. This uncle, wealthy and childless, offered to bear the expense of a medical education for the young man if he would abandon his plans for a business career. After due consideration he did so and in 1838 he was graduated from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. In the fall of that year he began his journey to Monmouth as the following diary relates.

Sunday Evening, Dec. 4th, 1838. Started from Ceasars Creek for Monmouth, Ill. Was detained at the bridge until the 5th at 2 P. M. Took an outside seat . . . to Cin¹ there being 9 inside. Had . . . hero along who was continually dunning the people for clocks which he said they had purchased of him. Cold night. Arrived in Cin at 6 A. M. Saw Dr. Perkins Heard part of a lecture by Prof. Drake. Saw Rives McDowell. Took passage in great haste on board the Dolphin for St. Louis. Got aground in backing out at 1 o'clock and stuck till morning. A young lady aboard resembling Miss Beth A. French. Dr. De Chine strange genius. Big start off again at 9 A. M. 7th. 8th 4 P M stuck again on a . . . just below Warsaw. —passed us on the way up and the Swiftsure down.

Page 2

Our boat appears to be too large drawing too much water. I am sorry I had not taken a smaller boat to Louisville and then another down, but fortune is against me on this trip. (8 P. M. Cloudy and dark, slight falling of snow) The day has been generally clear and fair, but cold.

¹Dr. Young's style of abbreviations, punctuation, etc., is followed.—Editor.

Wrote to my father and M. Thompson enclosing to the latter a letter from I. Wills of Chil— Have not become acquainted with the ladies yet. Saturday. Lay all last night on the bar. The steamer Thames coming up pulled us off. The Empire was also fast. 9 o'clock Taking in the loading which we put out last night. Cold and clear with a slight skiff of snow on the ground Fast again at 12 M. near Vevay.

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Stayed about one hour. Past Madison 4 P. M. Fine looking little town from the river, stopt but did not land. Past Hanover. We had a strong head wind all day nothing large moves considering the stage of the water wind ceased and making fine headway. Had a confab with the ladies pretty fine ones I think. The single one not only looks speaks like Miss Bell. Is quite lively and is also a *Corncracker* living about 20 miles from Lexington. Her name I have not yet learned. Sent Mr. Thompson's letter ashore by Mr. Armstrong to be mailed. The young lady's name above alluded to is Mary Ellis. Put ashore about 29 miles below Madison fearing to run in the night. Sunday morning. See entirely across the river at this place although there was no appearance of it in the evening—very cold.

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Off at 8 after running about an hour descried the Savannah aground on what is called the "Grass flats" 18 miles above Louisville. Here the Captain refused to poreded any further and put in for winter quarters or a rise of water. Fortunately there was a small trading boat lying near, this was engaged to carry us down to Louis— It had no name and we called it the "Chicken thief." Fine time with the ladies as we were all huddled together— Landed at 2 P. M. Here I was detained 3 days waiting for another boat. Fine town visited the "Medical Institute" Heard Cott— Cooke and Caldwell. Cooke is a perfect drone. Caldwell not so good as I had expected. The edifice will be fine when finished. Visited Virgil McKnight and left my trunk and box in his care to be forwarded to St. Louis. Visited the Theatre, saw Booth as Cassius in Julius Ceasar, good performance. Theatre but small. Saw Booth the following evening in Richard—

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Wednesday. Took passage back to Cin where I arrived on Thursday at 6. A. M. Saw Dr. P., again Heard Harrison & McDowell. In the afternoon took passage home in the stage. Arrived there safely on the following morning just before daylight and surprised them all as they supposed me in the Miss. Remained there until the next Tuesday afternoon when I mounted "Tom" to take it by land. That evening went to Dayton Miss F. M. G. and D. were both there. Called in company with I. Hean to see but found the house deserted. Called again alone about 8 P. M.

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They are still absent. Left my *card* on the table and left early next

morning without seeing them. *Rather it had been otherwise.* Wednesday—Very cold. Went as far as Eaton only on account of having to roughen my horse. Arrived in Indianapolis on Saturday at noon. Nothing doing here smoking cigars and talking some state politics. The Legislature had adjourned for the holidays like other *boys*. Left Ind—— Sunday 23d noon and rode to Brownsburgh 15 miles. very cold Next day went to Crawfordsville. This is quite a fine little town. Tuesday 25th Arrived at Independence. Nothing doing here worth note Friday. Went out to the “*Grand Prairie*” to hunt Chickens Got two and two “fox squirrels” Sunday we had a Methodist quarterly meeting.

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Wednesday Jan 2nd 1839. Started west and went as far as Danville Ill The weather so far has been quite mild.

Thursday 3rd Only made 25 miles to Sidney Could have gone some farther before night But was compelled to stay there or ride 13 miles farther it being that distance to the next house. Slim looking chance here for either man or horse. The town is composed of 3 or 4 houses just in the point of a small grove Fared tolerably well however considering all things. Landlord a Kentuckian. Two physicians were there. Hard cases. Friday 4th Passed through Urbana county seat of *Champaign*—Poor place—Perhaps a dozen houses.—Stayed all night at Mount pleasant. Hard looking chance—Three or four houses Fared tolerably well Landlord a Virginian. Saturday 5th Passed through Le Roy

Page 8

Arrived at Bloomington about 2 P. M. Pretty fine looking little town Saw Haines. he *blowed* considerably about the Ladies. Said he was corresponding with a Lady in Xenia but mentioned no names. Stayed there till Sunday 10 A. M. Sunday 6th Travelled 21 miles to Mackinaw—Stayed all night with an English man Good stabling but the dirtiest kind of eating myself. Monday 7th Started for Peoria distant 20 miles Crossed the last of the *Grand Prairie* which I have been traversing ever since leaving Danville. From this last place to Sidney I had 5 or 6 miles prairie. From Sidney to Urbana 12 miles all prairie and not a house. From here to Robinsons 12 miles the same. From thence to Mount pleasant 13 miles the same. From thence to Le Roy 10 miles the same—From thence to

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Bloomington 15 miles the same. At each of these places there is Groves but the road does not in any case pass through them more than from one to three miles. The timber in these groves is tolerable good consisting of white oak black oak, hickory, some cherry, ash, etc. Arrived in Peoria 12½ and fed Fine looking place Considerable *Lake* opposite the town Went 16 m—— farther to Franklin prairie and stayed all night with a Yankee.

Tuesday 8th Passed through several small prairies of from 2 to 5 miles in width and stopped in Knoxville for the night. Fine looking

little town Saw there a "New Light Yankee" one of the "Thousand and one Society" men a "Grahamite" to the hub Had some argument with him whether man was a *carnivorous* animal

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Wednesday 9th Arrived at Monmouth

It is uncertain just when the young doctor began his practice, curiously enough his journal being silent on that subject. His trunk and box were still in storage in Louisville. Undated and in the back of this old diary or memorandum book is the following announcement: "Dr. John A. Young respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Monmouth and vicinity. His office is in the drug store of McCallan & Bruce, where he may at all times be found, except when professionally employed." It is supposed that he was in great need of supplies, because ten weeks after his arrival he makes a trip to St. Louis making a record of it in the journal as follows:

March 26th 1839 Started from Monmouth for St. Louis. Arrived at Oquawka or the Yellow Bank at noon distant 18 miles. All prairie excepting one point of a grove until we came upon the river timber which in this place is about three miles in extent. The *Yellow Banks* are so called from a reddish yellow clay and a yellow sand which compose the bluffs. The whole country as far back as the timber extends is quite sandy; in the town it drifts about like snow getting into everything. Spent the afternoon in lounging about the bank looking for a boat. The wind is high and the river quite rough.

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There are about ten or fifteen Indians encamped on the opposite shore. They are of the Winnebago tribe. Four of them in attempting to cross in a canoe were upset about the middle of the river. Their comrades however hastened to their rescue and took in three, the fourth clung to the canoe and floated down about a quarter of a mile before he was taken out. They then went above town and set fire to the woods to dry themselves. Rather a dirty greasy set. Were very anxious to get more whiskey but could not get any. Had quite a young Papoose put up in a new style to me but one that I believe is quite common. It is similar to the plates in the *Family Magazine*.

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This night all being very sleepy we let a boat pass down before we could get out to hail it. Wednesday 27th A very fine day and quite warm. After breakfast we took a walk up the river and saw the indians break up their camp and start. They are on their return home from a

visit up the Missouri where they went last fall to hunt. There is five canoe loads. Saw the remains of several lodges and one *grave*. Went down on the beach and looked for carnelians as they are quite plenty—found one or two quite fine ones This day very warm—Steamer *Gypsy* passed up. Saw plenty of *Musquitoes*. There being five or six of us by this time waiting for a passage we took turns watching. No boat however came down.

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This day two Indians came over in a canoe with some turkies ducks and fur to sell They were *Saucks* and were from *Keokuks* camp which they said was about two miles below. One of them is a Fine looking old man called *Parmaho*. He was taken with *Black Hawk*. *Cunning* old fellow in a trade.

Thursday 28th Cloudy and raining. Two more Indians and a boy came over I asked them if they were *Saucks* they shook thier heads and answered *Kowakie Fox* About 12 M the *Brazil* (?) came down with two *Keels* in tow loaded with lead ore and boat full of passengers. We all got passes however but no berths.

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All hands up at daylight and got under way. Weather fair and more moderate. When we arrived at the head of the rapids all the passengers were put aboard the two *Keels* so as to make the boat as light as possible. All passed over safely. The rapids were about 12 miles in extent and the channel quite crooked. Got on board again at *Keokuk*. This town was once the residence of the *great Civil chief*. Saw a number of indians here, Landed a short time at *Warsaw* opposite the mouth of the *Des Moines*. a great part of *Fort Des Moines* is still standing. It is on the Ill. side The *Des Moines* is the boundary line between *Missouri* and *Iowa*.

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We now have *Missouri* on our right and *Ills* on our left. The country on either side has been generally flat and subject to inundation. At noon we stopped at *Quincy*. We made quite a "*grand entree*" The *Steward* and one or two others performed on the *Clarinet* and *bass horn* and attracted quite a crowd. *Quincy* is situated on a very high bluff which is cut into a great many deep ravines. Notwithstanding all this however it is quite a beautiful place and speaks well for the spirit of the citizens as it requires an immense labour to grade thier streets and level the lot

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As is my custom when I have time I ran over the whole town They have quite a large and splendid hotel here one that would be an honour to a city. They also have a fine court house. Here I saw ten or twelve wagon loads of *Mormons* crossing the river from *MO*. I was told that from ten to twenty wagons had crossed daily for the last two weeks. I believe they have all agreed to leave *Mo*. and seek a home somewhere else. Those that I saw said they did not know where they should go.

There is nothing remarkable in their appearance in any way either in dress or looks. In this I was disappointed.

Here we unloaded one of our Keels and left it. Got under way about 4 P. M. Got a few *apples* the first I have seen since leaving home.

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About dark we passed Marion City on the Mo. side. This is the town that was laid out by the Rev. Ely of Phila. and where he has a college. Poor looking place and will never be anything else as half the town and more is sometimes under water.

Landed again at Hannibal 12 or 14 miles below M. It looked quite picturesque and fine by moonlight whilst our small band played up some fine tunes. Soon got under weigh again and I retired to the cabin. Sunday 31st. Last night verified the old adage "better to be born lucky than to be born rich" as by some chance unknown to me I got a *berth*. Whilst many who were worth thousands lay on the floor. some had left at Quincy and the clerk in mistake put me down to the vacancy although there were others who had prior claims. I however said nothing but "turned in" and had a good nights rest. Last night we left our other *Keel* at Louisiana and we now "go ahead" finely.

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About 9 A M passed the mouth of the Illinois. That side has now become quite a bluff with tremendous rocks frowning like the battlements of some old castle. The river all the way down has been very full of islands and "Towheads" but here I think they become larger. Landed a few minutes at Alton. This is another fine town and also on a bluff bank. The state Penitentiary is here. Not a very good one I should think.

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About 1 passed the mouth of the Missouri The water of this river has a singular reddish yellow appearance and the line can plainly be seen for miles down on the MO. side after some distance the whole Miss— assumes that appearance slightly, At 2 passed the wreck of steamer which was sunk last fall. They were engaged in raising her freight with a "diving bell." This is the first I have ever seen and we passed this at such a distance and such a rate that I could see but little of it. About 3½ we rounded to at the great city of St. Louis and in a few minutes I went on land to hunt lodgings and look for M. T. Lind.

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In my perambulations I passed the Catholic Cathedral and finding the door open and the priests at the altar I passed in. This is a splendid edifice and is richly furnished in the interior. I think it quite as fine as St. Johns in Phila. perhaps finer. I remained until service was ended and the people had generally retired when I took a more particular survey of the place. There are some fine paintings. Went to the City Hotel and found it kept by Laysham formerly of Dayton, O. one of the bar keepers from Circleville by the name of Boyer and the other one of Colts

old bar keepers. Finding myself among Buckeyes I took lodging here. Arrived at Mon—— Friday night April 12th.

Here the diary ends. Further knowledge of this St. Louis trip is gained from the expense account, set down in detail: Total cash on starting, \$94.43 $\frac{3}{4}$ [notice the $\frac{3}{4}$ cents]; fare to Oquawka [stage], \$1.00; fare to St. Louis, \$10.00; shaving twice and hair cut, 50 cts.; beer, apples, 50 cts.; freight and cartage (trunk and box from Louisville), \$3.25; hat, \$6.00; books, \$7.50; wallet, 75 cts.; glass mortar \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; stethoscope, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 doz. handkerchiefs, \$1.50; pencil points, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; drugs, \$37.10; theater, \$2.25; mending watch, 50 cts.; bill at hotel, \$9.50; porter, 25 cts.

The memorandum book is then devoted to miscellaneous items. Under date of July 20, 1839, he credits a patron with 2 loads of wood, another with a load of wood and a load of rails. On August 30, 1843, one is credited with 2 doz. chickens, \$1.50. Another on November 1, 1850, turned in oats at 18 cents per bushel; another on November 22, 1850, 117 lbs. beef at 3 cts, \$3.51, and so it ran for several years, showing money was scarce but produce abundant, and indicating the struggle the pioneer small town and country doctor had to make for existence.

In the winter of 1840–41 Dr. Young spent some time at the Medical Institute in Louisville in post graduate work, and in the spring of 1841 married Miss Isabella Wallace of Xenia, Ohio, and brought her to Monmouth where they raised their family and where he had a successful practice extending over a third of a century.

A HISTORY OF THE DES MOINES POST OFFICE

BY ILDA M. HAMMER

FOREWORD

The writer obtained a complete list of the postmasters from Mr. Huffman; a statement of the receipts of the post office since 1880, and of the various Congressional appropriations concerning the post office through the kindness of our representative, Hon. C. C. Dowell; some later figures and data were supplied through the courtesy of Mr. John Ryan, assistant postmaster; and several years ago Major W. H. Fleming was kind enough to help very materially in the search for data, and to add some very interesting personal reminiscences. To all of these, the writer wishes to express her appreciation.

Few persons who see or transact business in the present post-office building on the river front, ever stop to think of what the beginnings of the Des Moines post office may have been, or of the rapid growth which has attended it.

The post office was established at Fort Des Moines in 1845, and was known as Raccoon River¹ until June 1, 1846, when the name Fort Des Moines was given it. Josiah Smart, who was the Indian interpreter for the military authorities at the Fort, was appointed as the first postmaster, but declined to accept the appointment, and Dr. Thomas K. Brooks filled the place March 2, 1846, as the first regular postmaster. Dr. Brooks had his office in the old Indian Agency House, which was situated where the Tuttle stone packing house was in 1909, in South Des Moines. Later Dr. Brooks removed the office to his own home in Thomas Addition, on Court Avenue. At the close of the year (1846) Dr. Brooks resigned, and Phineas M. Casady succeeded him in office on December 31, 1846.^{1a}

Mr. Casady moved the post office to his own law office on Second Street and the Rock Island tracks, where Green's Foundry used to be. The mail was not very heavy at that time, for it is said of Mr. Casady that he used to carry it in his hat, and distribute it to the parties to whom it was directed, "lifting the post office from his head" in order to find the letters.²

¹U. S. *Official Register*, 1847.

^{1a}Porter, Will. *Annals of Polk County and the City of Des Moines*, p. 709-10.

²Turrill, H. B. *Historical Reminiscences of the City of Des Moines*, p.23.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at the semi-centennial of Polk County in 1896, Judge Casady conducted a reproduction of distribution as it had been done a half century before. Letters were distributed to the following persons, among others: Hoyt Sherman, Col. Griffiths, George C. Tidrick, E. R. Clapp, Isaac Cooper, Byron Rice, and P. M. Casady. Back postage was due on many of the letters. Isaac Cooper owed twenty-five cents, as was common in the early days. We are told that on this occasion the letters were brought to Judge Casady in a pair of saddle bags by Isaac Warfel, who carried mail into Des Moines in 1846.

Robert L. Tidrick, Mr. Casady's law partner, succeeded him as postmaster October 26, 1848, and the post office remained where it was in the law office, until the appointment of Hoyt Sherman June 26, 1849. Mr. Sherman, with his own funds, built a frame building to be used exclusively as a post office on West Second and Vine streets.³

Up until this time, postage rates were five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, for not over three hundred miles; for a greater distance, the rate was ten cents. Envelopes had not been introduced, and it was a part of one's education to learn how to fold a letter so that one could find a suitable place on which to write the address. It was not necessary at this time, either, to prepay the postage. This change occurred during the term of Wesley Redhead, who was appointed February 11, 1853; at about the same time, the rate was reduced to three cents per half ounce.

During Mr. Redhead's term of office, in 1857, three and one-half tons of mail were received weekly; about 38,000 letters were received and dispatched every quarter; the post office contained 576 boxes and 80 drawers. Mr. Redhead kept the office in the Sherman Block, on Third and Court Avenue.⁴ In 1857 the name of the office was changed to Des Moines.

John Teesdale succeeded Wesley Redhead May 6, 1861, and held office until April 17, 1867. The following schedule of postal arrangements was in effect during Mr. Teesdale's term:

³Hussey, Tacitus, *Beginnings*, p. 66; *Des Moines Register and Leader*, April 25, 1909.

⁴Turrill, 99.

Eastern via Chicago & Davenport arrives at 6 A. M.⁵
Eastern via Chicago and Davenport closes at 7 P. M.
Southern via Oskaloosa and Keokuk arrives at 9 A. M.
Southern via Oskaloosa and Keokuk closes at 2 P. M.
Western via Adel arrives at 4 P. M.
Western via Adel closes at 7 P. M.
Winterset arrives at 4 P. M.
Winterset closes at 7 P. M.
Ft. Dodge except Sundays and Mondays arrives at 5 P. M.
Ft. Dodge except Fridays and Saturdays closes at 7 P. M.
Xenia Thursdays and Saturdays arrives at 6 P. M.
Xenia Mondays and Wednesdays closes at 7 P. M.
Boonesboro Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays arrives at 4 P. M.
Boonesboro Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, closes at 7 P. M.
Newark and Vandalia Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, arrives at 6 P. M.
Newark and Vandalia Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, closes at 7 P. M.
Indianola (via Summerset) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, arrives at 12 M.
Indianola (via Summerset) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, closes at 1 P. M.
Indianola (via Hartford) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, arrives at 6 P. M.
Indianola (via Hartford) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, closes at 7 P. M.
Nevada Tuesdays and Saturdays arrives at 6 P. M.
Nevada Sundays and Thursdays closes at 7 P. M.
New Jefferson Sundays arrives at 4 P. M.
New Jefferson Sundays and Wednesdays closes at 7 P. M.
No mails to connect with the Rail Roads depart on Saturdays.
No mails to connect from the Rail Roads arrive on Mondays.
Office opened, except Sunday, from 8 A. M. until 7½ P. M.
Office opened on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M.

J. Teesdale, P. M.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1864.

⁵In this schedule we follow the exact wording and style used as appears in its publication in the *Daily State Register* (Des Moines), January 17, 1864.

Business had increased to quite an extent by 1867, at the close of Mr. Teesdale's appointment. About 6,000 letters were received weekly for distribution, and the sale of postage stamps amounted to \$12,000 annually. During the year 1866 about \$13,000 of money orders had been paid, with as great an amount issued.⁶ The office contained over 1,000 boxes, and 125 drawers.

It was during Mr. Teesdale's term also that a congressional act of July 28, 1866, authorized and appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for a site, and an Act of March 2, 1867, the sum of \$85,000 for a building, to be used as a post office and court house. We now know this building as the "Old Federal Building."

Under Mr. Tichenor, who was appointed April 18, 1867, the post office was located in a frame building in the rear of the Sherman Block. In 1868 plans were announced for the proposed new building under the congressional acts above mentioned, and acts of July 20, 1868, and of April 20, 1870, authorized respectively the sums of \$89,008.00 and \$24,575.00 for continuation. The building was only about half completed under this first contract, and during the appointment of James S. Clarkson (July 28, 1871—March 3, 1879) nothing additional was done.⁷

While John Beekwith, who succeeded Mr. Clarkson March 4, 1879, was in office, two additional stories and a wing were put up, under authority of acts of August 7, 1883, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, and June 30, 1886, which authorized a total of \$330,000 for repairs and additional rooms.⁸

Col. Wm. H. Merritt assumed the duties of postmaster August 13, 1886. His appointment by President Cleveland was bitterly denounced in the *Iowa State Register* (Republican) "as a gross violation of the civil service laws on the part of President Cleveland."⁹ The editor asserted that he had no objection whatever to Col. Merritt as a man, and did not doubt but that he would serve as well as had his predecessor, Mr. Beekwith; but, he declared, he *did* object to the removal of Mr.

⁶*Daily State Register* (Des Moines), April 26, 1867.

⁷From data furnished by Hon. C. C. Dowell.

⁸*Ibid.*

⁹*Iowa State Register* (Des Moines), August 13, 1886.

Beckwith on no other grounds than that he was a Republican, while Col. Merritt was a Democrat. However, in spite of his politics, the postal business gradually increased under Col. Merritt's administration, as well as under that of Isaac Brandt, who took office June 30, 1890, and served until July 25, 1894.

As the close of Mr. Brandt's term drew near, a bitter contest was waged between two aspirants for the next appointment. Joseph Eiboeck, publisher of the *Anzeiger*, a German weekly, and acknowledged leader of the German Democrats of the state, and Edward H. Hunter were the two contestants. Mr. Hunter received the appointment, to the general dissatisfaction of Republicans, as expressed in the *Iowa State Register*. Mr. Hunter was accused of being a fearless "manipulator of machines and combines," while Mr. Eiboeck was lauded as an "upright and fearless fighter for the Democrats."¹⁰ The editor goes on to say that this is not the first time that the administration has "duped" the German vote, of which Mr. Eiboeck is the honored representative, and that it is evident that Mr. Hunter did some clever manipulating and "wire-pulling" in Washington.

Lewis Schooler was postmaster from September 18, 1898, to December 9, 1902. June 6, 1902, an act was passed providing a limit of \$150,000 for the site for a new post office, and February 18, 1904, during John McKay's term (December 10, 1902—March 18, 1907) an additional sum for site was appropriated.¹¹

An Act of June 30, 1906, provided a limit of \$500,000 for building, which amount was appropriated in the acts of June 30, 1906, March 4, 1907, and March 4, 1909. The new building on the river front was completed during Joseph I. Myerly's incumbency (March 19, 1907—May 31, 1911) at a total cost of \$488,016.67.¹²

Louis C. Kurtz was appointed postmaster June 1, 1911, and served in that capacity until June 30, 1915. During this time, the post-office business was constantly increasing, and new departments were added. The total receipts for the year preceding Mr. Kurtz's appointment were \$784,538.82; for the year 1914 they were \$1,086,173.61—almost fifty per cent increase.

¹⁰*Iowa State Register*, July 24, 1894.

¹¹From data furnished by Hon. C. C. Dowell.

¹²*Ibid.*

In the same time the amount of newspapers handled increased from 12,960,968 pounds a year to 16,662,262 pounds—tribute to the publishing industry of Des Moines. The money order department showed a gain of from 77,022 orders, amounting to \$684,408.65, to 93,180 orders, amounting to \$753,900.00. During Mr. Kurtz's administration, the Postal Savings Bank was inaugurated, and between September 15, 1911, and June 30, 1915, 1,982 accounts, with deposits totaling \$269,198.00 were opened. The Parcel Post System was inaugurated in Des Moines June 1, 1913, and at the close of Mr. Kurtz's term of office 10,000 parcels per day, on an average, were being dispatched, and 2,146 (average) parcels per day were being received.

July 1, 1915, George A. Huffman was appointed as Mr. Kurtz's successor, and served in that capacity until 1924. During that time, many changes were effected in the postal service, great strides were made in the efficiency with which that service was rendered, and postal receipts were almost tripled. By 1924, the Des Moines post office was selling more stamps per capita than any other office in the United States; Des Moines had become the twenty-eighth among leading cities in the country in postal business; an average of forty-six tons of second class (periodical publications) matter was handled daily; and the Des Moines office had become the central accounting office for all third and fourth class post offices in Iowa, handling an annual pay roll of about four and one-half million dollars for Iowa rural carriers.¹³

As the end of Mr. Huffman's second term drew near, in 1924, three candidates appeared for his position—William C. Harbach, Irvin M. Lieser, and Z. C. Thornburg. The report of the civil service commission gave Mr. Harbach the highest rating, and for this reason Senator Cummins recommended him for the position, in spite of the opposition of the junior senator, Mr. Brookhart. Senator Brookhart warned his colleague that if Mr. Harbach's name were presented to the Senate, he would invoke the personal privilege rule, and trust to the Senate to sustain him. Mr. Brookhart's opposition to Mr. Harbach dated from the Polk County Republican Conven-

¹³*Des Moines Tribune*, July 1, 1924.

tion early that spring, when Mr. Harbach had opposed the nomination of Mr. Brookhart.¹⁴

President Coolidge sent Mr. Harbach's name to the Senate May 2, and the Senate in executive session May 19 sustained Senator Brookhart's objection.¹⁵ Senator Cummins later recommended Mr. Z. C. Thornburg, who had been given the second highest rating by the commission. The junior Senator had no objection to Mr. Thornburg, and the latter became postmaster July 1, 1924.

The Des Moines post office by this time was ranked in the \$3,000,000 class. Since 1922¹⁶ there had been talk of an addition to accommodate its expanding business. It was hoped that one of the changes made during Mr. Thornburg's term would be the enlargement of the post office to cover the entire ground owned by the government (the north half of the block between First and Second streets, and Walnut Street and Court Avenue).¹⁷

Mr. Thornburg lived less than a year after he was appointed, and on May 18, 1925, Edwin J. Frisk, the present postmaster, assumed his duties, although he did not receive formal appointment until the following year.¹⁸ Receipts continued to increase, until they amounted to \$3,176,064.69 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.¹⁹ A movement was set on foot in December, 1925, to secure an appropriation for an addition to the post office. Agitation continued, but it was not until August 10, 1930, as a result of a survey ordered by the Treasury Department, that postal department inspectors recommended the purchase of the south half of the block on which the present building stands. This property was owned by several different concerns—the Hubbel estate, the Bankers Life Company, the H and H Cleaner Company, Tone Brothers, and the Brown Camp Company. March 4, 1931, a bill was approved appropriating \$775,000 for the site and building.²⁰ Negotiations were begun, and an agreement was soon reached

¹⁴*Des Moines Daily Capital*, April 28, 1924.

¹⁵*Des Moines Register*, May 20, 1924.

¹⁶*Des Moines Daily Capital*, December 22, 1922.

¹⁷*Des Moines Tribune*, July 1, 1924.

¹⁸*Des Moines Register*, January 27, 1926.

¹⁹From figures furnished by Mr. John Ryan, Assistant Postmaster.

²⁰*U. S. Stat. at Large*, 71st. Congress, Sess. III, Vol. 46, Pt. I, Ch. 522.

with the Hubbell estate, the Bankers Life Company, and the H and H Cleaner Company. The government felt that the price asked by the Brown Camp Company, and Tone Brothers was too high, and on September 22, 1931, an order was issued for the condemnation of the property.

Federal Judge Charles A. Dewey appointed six Iowa men to serve as a condemnation jury. They were: Frank F. Everest, Council Bluffs; L. A. Jester, Des Moines; J. E. Espy, Ottumwa; W. A. Lawrenson, Des Moines; Anson Marston, Ames; George W. Graeser, Des Moines. George Warner, Newton, and Henry Negus, Iowa City, were alternates.²¹ The condemnation action was filed October 21, naming three defendants—Tone Brothers, Brown Camp Company, and C. C. Taft Company lessees of Brown Camp Company.

The report of the condemnation jury, filed December 3, 1931, allowed a total of \$370,000 for the purchase of the condemned property. This amount was divided as follows: Tone Brothers, \$128,000; Brown Camp Company, \$180,000; and C. C. Taft Company, \$62,000.²² These figures proved to be acceptable to both the government and the owners of the land, and on February 5, 1932, payment was made by the government.²³ The above figures, added to the \$120,750 agreed upon as the purchase price of the remainder of the half block, brought the total payment for site up to \$490,750, leaving \$284,250 of the appropriation (\$775,000) to be used for building purposes.

Wetherell and Harrison, Architects, drew the plans for the proposed addition. For the present, these include an extension back of the present building, which, at some future date, will be joined to an extension on Court Avenue similar in size and architecture to the present structure.²⁴ The building, when completed, will face the river front. It was expected that work would be begun in 1932, but it was delayed. Bids are now being received by the government; September 6, 1933, is the last date on which they may be submitted. It is hoped that this fall will see the beginning of work.

Under Mr. Frisk's administration, many improvements have

²¹*Des Moines Register*, October 22, 1931.

²²*Ibid.*, December 4, 1931.

²³From data furnished by Mr. John Ryan.

²⁴From the architect's drawings, through the courtesy of Mr. John Ryan.

been made in the mail service available to Des Moines. Six named substations help to relieve the load of the central office. One of these, in Highland Park, erected in 1929, was the first post office in Des Moines to have all steel equipment. In 1930 a substation was opened in the old Federal Building. Before that, a new station had been established on Grand Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and the University Place station had been housed in new and enlarged quarters. Courtesy boxes have been installed for the convenience of motorists. Miniature post offices have been established in the lobbies of several down town office buildings, where the mail is distributed by the postman and called for by the tenants, thereby saving the time formerly required for delivery to each office. The air mail service has been introduced, and has become an increasingly used facility.

In 1927, 440 persons were in the employ of the postal department in Des Moines. Thirty-six trucks were used to handle mail daily—eleven of them delivered and collected parcel post, and the others hauled mail between the post offices and the various railroad stations. In the same year the Des Moines office handled 89,507,072 outgoing letters and circulars, 4,954,287 pieces of parcel post, and 34,133,622 pounds of second class matter, all printed in Des Moines.²⁵

The following figures indicate the tremendous increase in Des Moines' postal business in the past fifty years:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Gross Receipts</i>
1880	\$ 47,406.81
1885	93,308.83
1890	124,381.87
1895	184,904.79
1900	294,938.43
1905	467,361.73
1910	764,067.37
1915	1,119,932.90
1920	2,008,808.07
1925	2,874,780.82
1930	3,609,129.55 ²⁶

²⁵*Des Moines Tribune*, January 28, 1928.

²⁶From figures furnished by the Auditor for the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., and by Mr. John Ryan of Des Moines.

The year 1930 was a banner one for the Des Moines post office in many respects:

1. The total receipts for that year were the largest to date.
2. Seven months of that year showed receipts exceeding \$300,000.
3. Every month showed an increase over the corresponding month of the preceding year.
4. The best previous monthly total of receipts (\$332,169.63 in March, 1929) was broken twice—in December (\$364,960.88) and in March (\$366,020.31).
5. Des Moines led all the larger cities of the country in per centage of gain in three different months.
6. Des Moines was the lowest of forty-five larger cities in per centage of clerk hire to receipts.
7. Des Moines was the lowest in the same group in per centage of city delivery cost to receipts.²⁷

Since 1930, receipts have declined considerably, amounting to \$2,523,711.02 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; probably increased postal rates and the depression account for this decrease. It is almost certainly true that when general business conditions improve, the Des Moines post office will again show a corresponding improvement.

READY MADE CLOTHING

The subscriber has just received from New York a large assortment of clothing, consisting in part of blue, black, brown and olive dress and frock coats; blue, black, brown and fancy colored pants; brown linen and gloss frock coats and roundabouts; Irish linen shirts, white and brown linen pantaloons; black, blue, velvet and fancy vests, for sale by E. Lockwood. Advertisement in the (Dubuque) *Iowa News*, July 15, 1837. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

²⁷*Des Moines Tribune*, July 1, 1930, and February 5, 1931.

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTABLE DEATHS

WILLIAM SQUIRE KENYON was born in Elyria, Ohio, June 10, 1869, and died at Sebasco, Maine, September 9, 1933. Burial was at Fort Dodge, Iowa. His parents were the Rev. Fergus L. and Hattie A. (Squire) Kenyon. The family removed to Iowa City in 1878, the father becoming pastor of the Congregational Church at that place. William received his education in public school, in Iowa (now Grinnell) College, and in the State University of Iowa, being graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1891. He entered practice of the law at Fort Dodge having for a time a partnership with Captain J. O. A. Yeoman, and also with J. F. Duncombe. He served for five years as county attorney of Webster County, 1892-96, and as a judge of the Eleventh Judicial District for two years, 1900-02. He again applied himself to his professional practice, becoming a member of the firm of Kenyon, Kelleher & O'Connor. He was general attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for three years, 1906-09. From March, 1910, to April, 1911, he was assistant to the attorney general of the United States, which place he resigned in April, 1911, to become United States senator. Senator Dolliver had died October 15, 1910, and Lafayette Young had been appointed to fill the vacancy until there should be an election. The Thirty-fourth General Assembly convened January 9, 1911, and on January 23 balloted in joint session for senator but did not elect until the last day of the session, April 12, when Mr. Kenyon was chosen. This was for the remainder of the Dolliver term which only reached to March 3, 1913, which required an election by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. A law enacted in 1907 provided that when United States senators were to be elected their nominations should be submitted at a state-wide primary along with candidates for state offices. Mr. Kenyon was nominated in the primary of June, 1912, his only Republican opponent being Mr. Young. Daniel W. Hamilton was nominated by the Democrats. When the General Assembly met in January, 1913, it elected Mr. Kenyon. In the 1918 primary Mr. Kenyon was renominated without opposition, and won in the general election over his Democratic opponent, Dr. Charles Rollin Keyes. His service in the Senate was ended by his resignation February 24, 1922, when President Harding appointed him judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. In March, 1929, President Hoover appointed him a member of the Law Enforcement Commission, popularly known as the Wickersham commission. This appointment was a recognition of Judge Kenyon's outstanding character, but it brought him much hard labor when he already was sufficiently

burdened. While assistant United States attorney general he had charge for the Interstate Commerce Commission of cases arising under the Hepburn rate act. While on the Circuit Court he wrote a decision in the Teapot Dome oil lease case condemning the transaction, and while in the Senate became leader of the so-called farm block contending for measures to better agricultural conditions. These were a few of the many important things he did which marked him as a real friend of the people. He was an idealist, though practical, and was one of the finest characters in American public life. The pregnant language of former Governor N. E. Kendall at the funeral is literally the voice of the people: "He came out . . . unspoiled and unsoiled." He maintained his home at Fort Dodge, though in late years he had a summer home at Sebasco on the coast of Maine.

GILBERT N. HAUGEN was born near Orfordville, Rock County, Wisconsin, April 21, 1859, and died in Northwood, Iowa, July 18, 1933. His parents were Nels and Carrie Haugen, natives of Norway. He spent his early years on his father's farm and in attending public school. At fourteen years of age he began his own support, becoming a farm hand in Winneshiek County, Iowa. For a time he attended Breckenridge College at Decorah, and later the Academic and Commercial College, Janesville, Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Worth County. Besides farming he engaged in the implement and furniture business at Kensett. In 1887 he was elected treasurer of Worth County and removed to Northwood and was twice re-elected, serving six years. In 1893 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1895, and served in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth general assemblies, being chairman of Private Corporations Committee during the Twenty-sixth. In August, 1898, he received the Republican nomination for congressman from the Fourth District in a convention that required 366 ballots to nominate. At the beginning of the balloting the then Congressman Thomas Updegraff and James E. Blythe were the leading contestants, but neither was able to obtain a majority. He was elected in November and was regularly renominated by his party and re-elected each two years for sixteen more congresses, making seventeen in all, or thirty-four years of continuous membership, the longest in the history of the House, and after receiving the eighteenth party nomination was finally defeated at the polls in 1932 by Fred Biermann, his Democratic opponent. On entering Congress in 1899 Col. D. B. Henderson had just reached the speakership and Mr. Haugen was given membership on the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on War Claims. The membership on the Committee on Agriculture he retained throughout the seventeen congresses, and when the Republicans regained control in the House in 1919 he became chairman of that committee, only to relinquish it when the Democrats regained the majority in the House in 1931. Mr. Haugen was the joint author with Senator McNary of the famous McNary-Haugen bill, and was the author of more legislation relative to

agriculture than any other one man in Congress during his time. He was highly regarded by the membership of the House regardless of party lines. When Mr. Haugen was in the office of county treasurer at Northwood he became interested in banking and for years was president of banks at Northwood and Kensett. He also added largely to his land properties both in northern Iowa and in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

JAMES CUTLER MILLIMAN was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, January 28, 1847, and died in Santa Monica, California, July 21, 1933. His parents were Francis and Emily (Hunt) Milliman. Owing to the death of his mother he went when nine years old to live on a farm where for four years he worked for his board and clothes. Later he received small wages. In March, 1864, he tried to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected because of his youth, but in September of the same year he was accepted and became a member of Company E, Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. At the siege of Petersburg he was shot through the elbow, which necessitated the amputation of his arm. He received his discharge December 28, 1864, and in January, 1865, he with his father and four brothers removed to Harrison Township, Harrison County, Iowa. The next two years he spent as a student in the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and the following two years teaching school in Harrison County. The fall of 1868 he was elected county recorder, running on the Republican ticket, and served in that position eight years. In September, 1876, he with A. L. Harvey established the Harrison County Bank at Logan. April 1, 1879, he sold his interest in the bank and for the next four years he gave his time principally to real estate business, except for one year he was at Council Bluffs in a wholesale farm machinery enterprise. In 1884 he joined with Almon Stern in Logan in real estate, abstract, brokerage, and insurance business, which connection continued until 1907. In 1893 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. In 1897 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was re-elected two years later, serving the four years of Governor's Shaw's administration. Among his many activities was his work as an auctioneer, for years crying farm sales. For many years he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the Department of Iowa for the year 1908-09. He served several terms as mayor of Logan. His loyalty to his community was shown in a great many ways, one being the gift to the town of a wooded tract of thirty acres, known as Milliman Hill. Although his declining years were spent in California, he retained his citizenship at Logan, voting by absent ballot.

EDWARD MICHAEL CARR was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, June 28, 1850, and died in Manchester, Iowa, July 21, 1933. The body was placed in the private mausoleum in Oakland Cemetery, Manchester. His parents were John and Anna (Kane) Carr. In 1856 the family removed to near Lamont, Buchanan County, Iowa. He attended public

schools in that locality and Independence High School, taught rural common schools, and then entered the Law School of the State University of Iowa from which he was graduated in 1872. He began practice in Manchester and continued it until about two years before his death, or for fifty-nine years, attaining honored distinction in his profession. In 1875 he purchased an interest in the *Manchester Democrat* and was one of its editors throughout the remainder of his life. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Manchester, was president for three years of the Oneida and Manchester Railroad, and was connected with many business concerns of his home city. For several years in early life he was a member of the Iowa National Guard, being commissioned captain of Company C, Fourth Infantry, on March 18, 1877, and commissioned judge advocate with the rank of major May 19, 1879. He actively supported the Democratic party. In 1896 he was permanent chairman of the state convention that selected delegates to the national convention. He was secretary of the state committee in 1896 and 1897, and was also a member of the committee from 1896 to 1902. In 1904 he was a delegate at large to the national convention, and was chairman of the delegation. In 1906 he was nominated by his party for justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He served as postmaster at Manchester from March, 1915, to March, 1922, when he voluntarily resigned. Among the varied activities of this useful citizen was his help in the movement that resulted in the establishment of the Backbone State Park near Manchester.

GEORGE H. WOODSON was born of slave parents in Wytheville, Virginia, December 15, 1865. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, July 7, 1933, and was buried in Glendale Cemetery, Des Moines, with both masonic and military honors. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War and his father was killed in the Civil War. His mother also having died in his infancy, he was reared by an aunt, Mrs. T. Sheffey, by whom he was sent to Petersburg Normal University at Petersburg, Virginia, which graduated him with the A. B. degree in 1890. Soon thereafter he enlisted and served for three years in the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry. After his honorable discharge he entered the Law College of Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he received his LL.B. degree in 1896. He came to Iowa thereafter and located at the mining town of Muchakinock, Mahaska County, then the largest Negro community in the state. About 1900 this community was abandoned when he located for a while in Oskaloosa, then followed the mining community to Buxton, Monroe County. When this community was abandoned about 1918, he removed to Des Moines where he remained in the practice with the exception of about ten years that he was deputy collector of U. S. customs. While residing in Mahaska County he was made vice president of the Mahaska County Bar Association and was also nominated by the Republican party as county attorney. While residing in Monroe County he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state representative, being the only Negro ever nominated for either of these offices in Iowa. In 1926 Presi-

dent Coolidge appointed him chairman of an all-Negro commission to investigate and report on economic conditions in the Virgin Islands, which duty he very creditably performed. He organized in Des Moines the Iowa Negro Bar Association in 1901 and the National Negro Bar Association in 1925, of both of which he was the first president.

ALBERT BOYNTON STORMS was born at Lima, Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 1, 1860, and died in Berea, Ohio, July 1, 1933. His parents were Irving and Mary (Boynton) Storms. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of A. B. in 1884, and of A. M. in 1893. He was ordained a minister by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1884 and held pastorates at Franklin, Michigan; Hudson, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan; Madison, Wisconsin; and at First Church, Des Moines, Iowa, the latter being from 1900 to 1903. In 1903 he was chosen president of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, remaining in that position until 1910. Returning to the ministry he was pastor at Indianapolis, Indiana, and followed that by being district superintendent at Indianapolis. In 1918 he became president of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and retained that position until his death. He was a noted pulpit orator, an able educator and the author of several books and many magazine articles.

ALFRED MARTIN HAGGARD was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 11, 1851, and died at Pine Bluff, Colorado, June 20, 1933. He was graduated from Oskaloosa College with the degree of A. B. in 1879 and of A. M. in 1889. He was president of Oskaloosa College from 1889 to 1892, was secretary of Iowa Christian Convention from 1893 to 1898, dean of the Bible College, Drake University, from 1899 to 1910, and professor of Christian evidences at the same institution from 1910 to 1916. Besides his work as an educator, he studied divinity and as early as 1870 became a minister in the Disciples of Christ church and, interspersed with his teaching, was pastor and preacher at the following locations in Iowa: Eddyville, DeSoto, Oskaloosa, and Colfax, besides at Washington, Illinois. At one time he was secretary of the Iowa Christian Missionary Society, was a field worker for the Anti-saloon League, and by ability and fine personality exerted a real influence in his several fields.

CLARENCE L. ELY was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, April 10, 1886, and died there July 17, 1933. Burial was in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Maquoketa. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Ely. He was graduated from Maquoketa High School in 1903 and from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1908. From 1910 to 1912 he was secretary to Congressman I. S. Pepper. In 1912 he entered the law office of G. L. Johnson of Maquoketa. The same year he was elected county attorney of Jackson County and continued in that office three terms, or until January, 1919. The fall of 1926 he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District, in which position he was serving when he died. He was a Democrat in politics.

